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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Action of the House of Representives Relative to the Death of Ex-Gov. Geary—The Funeral Arrangements Decided Upon.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 11, 1873.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met to-day at eleven o'clock, when the joint resolutions of the Senate and the Governor's message, relative to the death of Governor Geary, were received. Feeling remarks in reference to deceased were made by Messrs. Latta, Newmeyer, Judge Lawson, Mitchell and Mahon. The concurrent resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote upon a call of the yeas and nays.

The joint committee on funeral arrangements adopted the following order: The body to lay in state on Wednesday morning in the hall of the House of Representatives, in charge of a guard of honor. On Thursday the body to be taken from the residence of the family to the Presbyterian church, thence to the Harrisburg cemetery. The following will act as pall bearers: Governor John F. Hartranft; Hon. George Anderson, Speaker of the Senate; Hon. Wm. Elliott, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Senators Rutan and McSherry and Representatives Latta, Darrah and Newmeyer.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 10, 1873.

The sudden and totally unexpected death of Gov Geary, has thrown everything into confusion for the present. There are, as I write, but few members of either House here, but they have, upon consultation, concluded to offer resolutions in both Houses suspending all legislative business until after the funeral, and to adjourn to Thursday night, at seven o'clock to take up the private calendars which were previously fixed as the order for to-morrow. A joint committee will be appointed to make arrangements for the funeral, in conjunction with the family, and the State will assume the expense of the burial. The chambers of the Senate and House have been draped in mourning, and all the Executive departments will be similarly treated. The funeral is to be on Thursday morning.

No instance of the kind has ever occurred in this State before; but it has been thought best, as Gov. Geary was in office for two weeks after the Legislature met, communicating with it by message and held other official relations with it, and has been out of office but a few weeks, to treat it as if he had died in office, and pay the same respect to his memory.

There will be very little legislation, therefore, this week. In fact, the week may be considered as lost. Unfortunately, when the two Houses adjourned last week, the lower House adjourned to Tuesday, instead of Monday night, as usual. Had both Houses been in session to-night, the funeral would have been fixed for Wednesday, and so a day would have been saved.

Mr. Humphries has drawn up a bill, which he will offer at the first opportunity, to provide for the inspection of boilers and engines in Allegheny county. This is a very important bill, and has been very carefully drawn. It authorizes a commission of five experts, to examine candidates, and from the men recommended by them the Governor will select an Inspector of Boilers and Engines, who is to be appointed for two years. The Inspector is authorized to appoint an Assistant, and to charge $3 for every inspection. He is authorized to enter any premises where a boiler and engine are kept, to inspect every boiler at least once a year, and no boiler is to be erected after May 1, 1873, that is not previously inspected, &c. As soon as the bill is printed, I will send a copy for publication.

The following school bill is now pending in the Senate:

A further supplement to an act consolidating the wards of the city of Pittsburgh for educational purposes, approved the twelfth day of February, 1869.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the boroughs annexed to the city of Pittsburgh, for municipal purposes, by an act entitled "A supplement to the several acts incorporating the city of Pittsburgh, enlarging its boundaries," etc., approved the second day of April, 1872, be and the same are hereby consolidated for educational purposes; and hereafter, when the boundaries of said city are enlarged, the jurisdiction of the Central Board of Education and the school laws of said city shall extend over the territory annexed.

SEC. 2. That the school directors serving at the time of the aforesaid or any future annexation of territory to said city, shall continue until the first day of January next preceding the expiration of the term for which they shall have been elected or appointed, and the first election of school directors in the new territory annexed by the act approved the second of April, 1872, shall take place at the annual city election in December, 1873.

SEC. 3. And in any district or districts hereafter annexed to the city of Pittsburgh, the first election for school directors shall take place at the time and places of holding the first annual city election after the first of June following the date of annexation of said new district or districts.

SEC. 4. That whenever a new sub-district shall be formed in said city, in which there shall reside less than four School Directors, it shall be the duty of the Court of Quarter Sessions to appoint a proper number of qualified persons to fill the vacancies until the next annual organization of the Board.

SEC. 5. That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

When this bill comes up again in the Senate, Mr. Humphries will move to add the following as an additional section:

SEC. . .—That in the districts annexed to said city by the act aforesaid, approved April 2, 1872, the school directors whose terms, under the law in force at the time of their election, will expire on the 1st of June, 1873, shall serve until the 1st of January, 1874, and their terms are hereby extended to that date.

This bill is worthy the attention of all interested in education. SPECIAL.

TOO MUCH MORPHINE.

Death in Titusville from an Overdose of an Opiate.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TITUSVILLE, PA., February 11, 1873.

John Lowrie, a well known hotel keeper of this city, and a member of the City Council, died yesterday afternoon, it is supposed from an overdose of morphine administered by his physician, Dr. T. P. Kephart. Mr. Lowrie was seized with symptoms of cholera morbus at about nine o'clock on Saturday evening, consisting of cramps and vomiting. The physician was summoned at one o'clock on Sunday morning, and administered small doses of the opiate at intervals until three o'clock, when the patient stated that he felt much relieved, and told the doctor to go to bed. At seven o'clock on Sunday morning Kephart was again called, and found the sick man exhibiting signs of opium poisoning. After drinking a glass of milk, Mr. Lowrie walked about the room for a few minutes, when he returned to bed and went to sleep. Shortly after he sank into a comatose condition, and remained in that state until he died, at about two o'clock P. M. Other physicians were called in during Sunday morning, and did all they could to counteract the effects of the poison, but without avail.

Justice Tracy empanelled a Coroner's jury on Sunday afternoon, and heard the evidence of a number of witnesses. Dr. Barr testified that the dose said by Dr. Kephart to have been given was not sufficient to cause death. The inquest was adjourned from seven o'clock on last evening until nine A. M. to-day.

The jury summoned a board of physicians to assist in the investigation of the case. A *post mortem* examination was made, and it is expected that the verdict of the jury, which will contain an interesting report from the medical board as to the condition of the body discovered by the examination, will attribute the cause of Mr. Lowrey's death to an excessive dose of morphine.

CASUALTIES.

Run Over by a Locomotive at Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., February 11, 1873.

As the train due here at 9 P. M. pulled into the depot a man named George Long was standing on the track, and being somewhat under the influence of liquor paid no attention to the calls of bystanders, and even resisted being pulled off the track, not knowing the train was coming. He was struck by the locomotive, one leg cut completely off below the knee and horribly mangled. Surgeons amputated his limb to the knee. Liquor was the cause.

Caught in Machinery—Narrow Escape.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, Ohio, February 11, 1873.

Emanuel Pretz, employed in the reaper works here, was caught in the belting yesterday and had his right arms and cheek terribly torn and mangled. His head was considerably bruised and his life barely saved by the breaking of the belting.

Still Another Broken Rail Accident—No Serious Results.

ERIE, PA., February 11.—The Erie express west on the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad encountered a broken rail two miles west of Ridgeway at 4 A. M. The engine, tender and baggage car passed safe over, and two passenger cars went down an embankment six or eight feet. The sleeping car remained on the track. One of the cars turned over on its side. Fifteen persons were bruised but none received very serious injuries. The train was running very slowly at the time or the accident would probably have been a bad disaster.

CRIMES.

Charged with a Heinous Offense.

ERIE, PA., February 11.—Peter Miller, aged forty-five, a brass moulder, had a hearing to-day, charged with rape on his stepdaughter, twelve years of age. The little girl testified directly as to the offense. Miller was committed to jail for trial.

Veterans at the Dayton Asylum.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, OHIO, February 11, 1873.

There are now some twelve hundred disabled veterans in the Military Asylum at this place, an increase of upwards of one hundred and fifty over last year at this time.

CLOSING UP THE CASE.

The Credit Mobilier Business.

What Oakes Ames's Memoranda Reveals.

Previous Testimony Sustained.

THE DEFENSE OF COLFAX

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 11, 1873.

Nearly the whole attention of Washington has been directed to the Poland Committee room to-day. Ames, after a discussion resulting in the decision that no entries except in regard to the Credit Mobilier should be made public, produced his memorandum books for 1867, '68 and 69. They were diaries with a page dated for each day in the year. On these, in proper places, were entries of all transactions with the members exactly as he has testified to them heretofore. In addition to the entries in the order of dates, there were at the end of the books calculations of amounts due each member, and of payments made to each. Nothing additional was discovered except an entry in the book for 1869 of a payment to Mr. Colfax, January 22, of $60 75, being interest on certificates for stock of the Union Pacific Road, received by Mr. Colfax as dividends from the Credit Mobilier. Mr. Hale, counsel for Mr. Colfax, began the cross-examination of Mr. Ames, almost the only effect of which was to excite the committee very strongly against Mr. Hale, and call out several very pointed and severe reprimands from Judge Poland for the course Hale attempted to pursue. The cross-examination did not destroy the force of Ames's testimony in any material point. Mr. Hale then called Dillon, book-keeper for Ordway, who had been called to testify when the $1,200 check was first produced, about two weeks ago, to testify that he had not paid the check to Mr. Colfax and had no remembrance of paying it to any one. He testified to-day that his impression was that he had paid the $1,200 check to Mr. Ames. He refused, however, to swear that he remembered it, but would only say it was his strong impression. At the evening session Mr. Colfax again denied receiving the $1,200, and also denied receiving the $60 75 interest on certificates, which was entered on Ames's book as paid to him. He then gave an explanation of the $1,200 bank note deposit. Two hundred dollars came from his step-father, Mr. Matthews, as part of a debt due for a piano purchased; one thousand dollars of it was in a note of that denomination, received by mail from a man named Nesbitt, of New York, who wrote to congratulate him on his nomination to the Vice Presidency, and tendered him the money as a compliment. He could not remember the exact date, as the letter had not been preserved, and Mr. Nesbitt was dead. His executors had not been able to find any record of the sum sent. Mr. Matthews was sworn, and recollected the one thousand dollar bill being received in the mail and exhibited at the breakfast table. No date could be fixed other than approximately. The object of fixing the exact date was that the explanation as given might have applied as well to the deposit of about $1,500 made three weeks later.

After the examination concerning Colfax ended, Ames was examined in regard to Butler asking ten thousand dollars from the Union Pacific Railroad as a retaining fee for Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, to help to elect him Senator. Ames said Butler did not solicit this money, intimating that Carpenter would be a friend and had a tongue in his head. Mr. Buffington, of the House, was sworn and testified that before Carpenter's election to the Senate, Butler told him (witness) that friends of Carpenter had sent down here to obtain ten thousand dollars from the Union Pacific to try to elect Carpenter, but that Alley had objected. Ames testified that he referred the matter to the directors, and he felt sure the money had not been paid.

Judge Poland announced that the taking of testimony, except in case something important should come up, was closed. The committee will meet to-morrow to consider their report.

By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, February 11.—Before the Poland Committee Ames produced his memorandum book, corroborating his previous statements concerning Congressmen.

In answer to questions by Mr. Hale, counsel of Colfax, witness testified that he left his memorandum books at his office in Easton when he came here after the holidays. The one for 1868 was brought to Washington by his son since and taken back to Easton by Kennedy. Ames was then put through a long and severe cross-examination by Judge Hale as to how copies were made, but witness testified that they were not copies of the original entries but made up of various entries.

While the cross-examination was in progress, and after it had been kept up an hour or more, Judge Poland notified Hale that the committee was thoroughly acquainted with all those matters, having had it all in evidence, and if there were any inconsistencies in Ames's statement the committee could judge for itself. He thought this all a waste of time and going over what the committee already had.

Witness further testified that he did not remember of having got any receipt from Colfax, and never said so to any person. Remembered that he gave to Colfax a check for $1,200. When he made his statement in December to the effect that he could not remember if he had paid Colfax any dividend, he had not seen the memorandum, and his memory was not refreshed.

Question—Did you mean then to tell a lie or the truth? Ames—I won't answer the question. It is an impudent one.

In explanation of his former testimony witness said he desired to make it as easy as he could for all these men, and he probably had erred on their side. But now they came in here to make him out a liar.

After much bantering of words between Clark, as counsel for Ames, and Hale, as counsel for Colfax, Judge Poland announced that unless this was stopped the committee would be compelled to dismiss both of them, as there was great chattering for nothing.

Ames—(pointing to Hale)—I have been thinking so ever since he began. [Laughter.] Witness was positive he either gave or showed Colfax a statement, showing the balance due, &c., and he (Colfax) gave a check for the balance. It is not likely that he would have given me a check for $534 unless he knew what it was for. He is not so green as that. [Laughter.] Colfax never notified witness that he would give up the stock. At first witness wanted to get all these men off as easy as possible, and rather stated their view of the case, not relying on his own memory.

Sidney Dillon, clerk in the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms, was recalled and testified that it was his impression that he paid the $1,200 check, marked "S. C.," to Oakes Ames; thought he paid him in two five hundred dollar bills. In talking with Ames, during the last thirty hours, witness had asked him if he did not pay the check to him, and Ames said he thought it was very likely; witness could not swear he paid the check to Ames.

The committee took a recess until seven o'clock.

DEFENSE OF MR. COLFAX.

The committee reassembled at seven o'clock, and Vice President Colfax read the following letter from a gentleman, whom he declared to be the best parliamentarian in the United States:

CLERK'S OFFICE,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, February 10, 1873.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax:

DEAR SIR: At your request I have examined the proceedings of the House of Representatives for the session of Congress commencing December, 1867, and ending July, 1868, as reported in the *Congressional Globe*. I have examined all your rulings as Speaker on every proposition made during the entire session by Hon. E. B. Washburn and Hon. C. C. Washburn, and in relation to the Union Pacific Railroad, and find no ruling made by you that was not, in my judgment, commanded and justified by parliamentary law. Very respectfully,

JOHN M. BARCLAY,
Journal Clerk House of Representatives.

Mr. Colfax then addressed the committee as follows:

Gentlemen—Last fall I was one of a number of persons in public life charged with having been bribed with gifts of stock in the Credit Mobilier, from which enormous dividends had been received, and for which certain legislation had been procured. I replied to these charges in a speech at South Bend, September 25, 1872, in which, after showing that the most important part of this legislation had been enacted four years before the alleged bribery, I responded to the personal attack as follows, which I read from the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of next day:

"Never having had in my life a dollar of stock of any kind that I did not pay for, I claim the right to purchase stock in the Credit Mobilier, or immobilier if there is one. Nor do I know of any law prohibiting it. Do I need to add that neither Oakes Ames nor any other person ever gave or offered to give me one share, or twenty shares, or two hundred shares, in Credit Mobilier or any other railroad stock, and that unfortunately I have never seen or received to the value of a farthing, out of the twenty-two per cent. dividend, or eighty per cent. dividends in cash, stocks or bonds you have read about for the past month, nor one hundred per cent., nor the tenth of one per cent. I have said that if twenty shares of it could be purchased at par, without bringing into a prospective lawsuit, it would be a good investment, if as valuable a stock as represented, but never being plaintiff or defendant in a Court of Justice I want no stock at any price, with a lawsuit on the top of it."

It will be seen from these extracts that I publicly claimed last fall the right to purchase the stock, and avowed frankly that I would have been willing to pay for twenty shares if I did not buy into a prospective lawsuit, but that no possible profits could induce me to involve myself in litigation. Having over four years before this speech voluntarily abandoned a contract to purchase at the rate I had stated, and on the very grounds I had stated, and having no certificate, no ownership of stock in it, my answer to the charges then made is the exact truth. And then I frankly accepted also whatever odium might attach to the willingness to purchase, and to hold its stock, as I then understood it. I will add what I then said, last September, that neither Oakes Ames or any other person ever gave or offered to give me any of this stock has been repeatedly printed during this session with the essential word "give" omitted, entirely changing its sense. Ames having sworn December 17th, in his original statement before the committee [see page 21 of evidence] embodied the exact facts, that he could not remember having paid me any dividends, and now declares that in June, 1868, a check payable to the initials "S. C. or bearer" for $1,200, but not indorsed by me nor any one else, was paid by him to me as a cash dividend of Credit Mobilier. In answer to this charge I repeat again that I have not the slightest knowledge, or recollection, or belief, that I ever saw this check or any other check of Ames's, till he presented it before this committee, nor that I have ever been paid or proffered by him, directly or indirectly, in check, stock or bonds, twelve hundred, or one hundred, or one dollar, on any account whatever. I further state that I have not the slightest knowledge, recollection or belief that I ever heard there was or could be any cash dividends on Credit Mobilier till the discussion of last fall, and I am as positive as I can be of any fact in the past, that Ames never spoke to me of this last dividend and never paid or proffered to me, in person or through any other channel, any check, or money, or bonds, on that or any other account. It seems to me impossible, and incredible, that I should have received the check without remembering that addition to my income, and especially in a check drawn so singularly to initials and not containing my name at all. Nor could I have talked to him when he failed, as I did, about letting the $500 go which I had paid him on dividend of stock, if he had paid me an overplus of $700. I must add that until to-day I have never heard of the certificate for $1,500 of Union Pacific bonds, $60 interest on which Ames says he paid me in January, 1869; and I would not have been more astounded to have been charged by him with the assassination of one of his family than I have been by his charges that he paid me $1,200, or $60, or any other amount whatever on stock that I had abandoned. I will add that for over four years I have spoken in my family of this transaction exactly as I described it in my testimony of January 7th, namely, that I had contracted to purchase and paid about $500. Had heard of threatened and acrimonious litigation among its principal stockholders, and had therefore abandoned it without receiving any dividend or certificate, but at loss of the money I had paid upon it, and of the fact of these conversations I will produce evidence.

I come now to the bank deposit $1,200 in bills, for June 22d, 1868, and the committee will remember that I really invited the examination of my bank accounts, by stating to them, unasked, that I kept my accounts at the First National bank, where all my checks deposited would be found indorsed by me, whether payable to order or bearer. Difficult as it is to recall all the transactions of five years in a public man's life, I will state to the committee where all the money came from deposited from June 22d, 1868, and will add that it was the month immediately succeeding my nomination for office, I now hold, and the total deposit was $1,968 63, and there being no previous deposit later than the 1st of June, it shows that this amount was the accumulation of moneys paid to me during the intervening three weeks. This is also proven by dates of checks deposited. One check was for $1,863, dated June 13, signed by I. N. Seymour, since deceased, One of $250, dated June 12, signed by E. C. Cardin, and one for $500, dated June 17, signed by T. Denny & Co., none of them having the slightest connection with the subject of investigation before this committee. Of the deposit of bills for $200 I am positive they were paid me by my step-father (Mathews) on account of a debt he owed me in December '67. I paid $455 for a piano bought for his daughter, the check for which is in the bank, and I agreed to wait for most of it until the summer, when he expected to be better able to pay me. After my nomination, in May, '68, I had numberless appeals for contributions for political expenses in various localities, for processions, bands, charity, religious aid, &c., and I had promised to contribute as promptly and as largely as possible to the legitimate expenses of the canvass in my sharply contested State of Indiana.

Mr. Colfax continued at length, detailing more specifically the receipt of money, which he claimed formed the $1,200 deposit, among others $1,000 from G. W. Nesbitt, of New York, (since deceased) to aid him in paying the expenses of the canvass of 1868. This latter amount consisted in a $1,000 greenback.

In answer to questions of Judge Poland, Mr. Colfax testified that he thought he received $1,000 the day after he received $200 from Matthews. When witness told Ames that he (Colfax) must be out of it, Ames put his hand in his pocket, took out a small coin, and, offering it to witness, said, "Consider I have bought it back." Witness always had great repugnance to law suits and drew out of the Credit Mobilier for that reason. Would have been glad to get out of Credit Mobilier at a cost of twice the sum he paid Ames. Received the $1,000 from Nesbitt about the middle of the month succeeding his nomination. If he had received the $1,000 from New York, and $1,200 from Ames also, he would have deposited both of them.

G. W. Mathews (step-father of Mr. Colfax) was called and corroborated Mr. C.'s in relation to the receipt of $1,000 from Mr. Nesbitt. Colfax held up the letter at the breakfast table and said: "A thousand dollars from a gentleman almost a stranger to me." It was a short letter, and congratulatory in its tone. The letter was received about three days after he (witness) paid Colfax two hundred dollars. When Ames failed, the matter was the subject of conversation, Mrs. Mathews and Mrs. Ames being great friends. Much sympathy was expressed for Ames by Mrs. Mathews and Colfax said, "Never mind, mother, Ames owes me a little and I will never ask him for it until he is able to pay me." He mentioned the amount as $500, but did not say what it was for.

Mrs. Caroline Hollister, half-sister of Mr. Colfax, residing in Utah, corroborated the statement concerning the receipt of $1,000 from Mr. Nesbitt, of New York, in June, 1868.

Judge Hale said Nesbitt was a wealthy stationer and paper manufacturer of New York, and he could offer evidence to that fact. He would also state that Mrs. Colfax was present and could testify as to the thousand dollars, she having been informed about it on the Colorado trip in the summer of 1868.

Judge Poland said the committee did not desire to hear any further testimony on that subject. Judge Poland further announced that the examination of witnesses was now concluded. If any new evidence should be discovered the committee of course would hear it. The committee then adjourned till to-morrow, when they will proceed to make up their report.

After the adjournment of the committee to-night, Vice President Colfax received the following dispatch from his married sister in Iowa:

"KELLOGG, IOWA, February 11, 1873.—Mother wrote me in the summer of 1868 of your receiving a $1,000 bill. Mentioned it with other things, showing how much you were appreciated. Searching for letter; will send it if found.

"MARY S. COWLES."

The above dispatch will be filed with the committee to-morrow.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 11, 1873.

SENATE.

Mr. THURMAN presented a memorial of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, asking the government to purchase certain historical papers.

The bill to continue the Southern Claims Commission was passed.

The Senate then took up the calendar, and the following bills were passed: Authorizing the Secretary of War to have a monument erected at Salisbury, N. C., to the Union soldiers who died there in prison; to establish the Custom House value of an English sovereign or pound sterling, and to fix the par of exchange; granting the right of way over public land to the Denver, Georgetown and Utah Railroad Company, Colorado; to provide for obtaining information of the condition of banks organized under State laws; to remit the excise tax upon alcohol used by universities and colleges for scientific purposes.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A petition was presented from Beaver county, Pa., remonstrating against the location of Coolie laborers there.

Mr. SAWYER, from Committee on Commerce, reported River and Harbor Appropriation bill, which was made the special order on Monday next. The bill appropriates $5,507,400.

Majority and minority reports on the subject of refunding to distillers the money paid for Tice meters were made from the Committee on Ways and Means, by Mr. KERR and Mr. BRENT.

A bill further amending the postal laws, making letter postage after July 1st two cents, was reported. An amendment was adopted, striking out the words "actually and wholly" from the section relating to weekly newspapers, so that it will not exclude those country weekly papers having a portion of their editions printed in large cities.

Mr. FARNSWORTH explained the bill at length. As to the prepayment of newspaper postage he made the following statement: The postage revenues last year were, on letters, $19,354,000; on newspapers and periodicals, $985,940. So the revenue for letters was twenty times as great as that for newspapers, while newspaper mails were twenty times the weight and bulk of the letter mail. In 1870 there were in round numbers printed of daily papers in the year eight hundred millions copies, or an average of over two and a half millions a day; of weekly papers six hundred millions copies, or an average of over eleven and a half millions a week; of monthly periodicals one hundred million copies, or an average of over eight and a third millions a month. The lowest rate of postage on these publications was, at present, on dailies one dollar and twenty cents a year, on weeklies twenty cents, and on monthlies twelve cents. He thought it not too much to say that ten per cent. of the dailies and eighty per cent. of the weeklies and monthlies passed through the mails. If that were so, and if postage had been collected on it, it should have yielded revenue from daily papers of $37,692, from weekly papers $1,846,153, and from monthlies $800,000—making a total of $4,958,845; while the actual receipts from these sources were only $985,940. It was therefore manifest that but a small part of the postage on that which constituted the great bulk of the weight of the mails was ever received by the Department. He thought that eventually Congress would require every man who uses the mails to pay for their use, but he admitted that there was a feeling of defense to the country weekly press to the extent of allowing their circulation free of postage in the county of publication. As to the effect of the proposed bill, it was his opinion that while next year might show a slight deficiency in postage received from the letter mails, within two years the present revenue would be caught up with and passed. As to the prepayment of newspaper postage, that was not to go into operation until the first of January next.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS, of New York, moved to amend by making the postage on daily newspapers not exceeding four ounces in weight, fifteen cents per quarter. After discussion the amendment was agreed to.

Amendments offered by Mr. GARFIELD and Mr. HIBBARD, in respect to magazine and newspaper manuscripts was agreed to. The bill was then passed.

The bill as amended reads as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That on and after the first day of July next on all mail matter which is wholly or partly in writing, except book, magazine and newspaper manuscripts and corrected proofs passing between authors and publishers, and excepting also correspondence or postal cards; on all printed matter which is so marked as to convey any other or further information than is conveyed by the original print, except correction of mere typographical errors; on all matter which is sent in violation of law or regulations of the Department respecting inclosures; and on all matter to which no specific rate of postage is assigned, postage shall be charged at the rate of two cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof; and this provision shall include all letters commonly known as drop or local letters, delivered through postoffices or their carriers, and magazines, manuscripts and newspaper manuscripts are hereby declared to belong to the third class of mailable matter.

SECTION 2. That from and after the first day of January next, under such regulations and in such manner as the Postmaster General shall prescribe, the postage provided by law to be paid upon printed matter, or mailable matter of the second class, shall in all cases be prepaid and collected at the offices respectively where such matter shall be mailed; and the postage on daily newspapers, not exceeding four ounces each copy in weight, shall be charged and collected at the rate of fifteen cents per quarter; provided, that weekly newspapers within the respective counties where the same are printed and published, and none other, may pass through the mails free of postage, as provided in the eighth clause of section 104th of the act to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to the Postoffice Department.

SECTION 3. That any person who shall take any letter, postal card or packet out of the postoffice, or branch postoffice, or from the letter or mail carrier, or which has been in any postoffice or branch postoffice, or custody of any letter or mail carrier, before it shall have been delivered to the person to whom it was directed, with design to obstruct correspondence or pry into the business or secrets of another, or shall secrete, embezzle or destroy the same, shall, on conviction thereof, for every such offense forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

The Speaker presented a petition from Joseph B. Stewart, recusant witness, asking that his case be referred to the Judiciary Committee, inasmuch as there was a hostile feeling against him on the part of the select committee on the Union Pacific Railroad and Credit Mobilier. The petition was, however, referred to the last named committee.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation bill, Mr. Tyner in the chair. The bill appropriates $31,311,953. A proposition to make an appropriation for headstones for soldiers' graves was made, debated and defeated. The committee rose and the bill was reported and passed. The House took a recess until half-past seven, the evening session to be for business of the Committee on Claims.

The Feigned Insanity Case at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., February 11.—The jury in the Gaffney case, after hearing the testimony of Drs. Gray and Vanderpool, pronounced the prisoner sane. The doctors say the case was of the weakest kind of feigned insanity. The night watchman testified that Gaffney offered to bribe him to inform him of the physicians' opinions. The execution will place on Friday. Gaffney, on being informed by the Sheriff that the jury had pronounced him sane, and that he would certainly be executed on Friday, at once abandoned the insanity dodge.

Bishops Appointed by Pope Pius.

NEW YORK, February 11.—A cable special from Rome to the *Freeman's Journal* announces the appointment of Very Rev. M. A. Carrigan as Bishop of Newark, N. J., and Very Rev. Wm. A. Gross as Bishop of Savannah. The Pope's approval was dated February 2d.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Mrs. Edwin Forrest, who resides on Staten Island, has given notice to the executors of her late husband that she will apply for her dower in the estate, on the grounds that Mr. Forrest was never divorced from her.

Some fifty representatives of the Liberal Republican party met at Concord, N. H., yesterday, in response to a call from their committee, and nominated Samuel K. Mason for Governor and Wm. A. Head for Railroad Commissioner.

The Missouri Senate has passed an act authorizing jurors to substitute imprisonment for the death penalty.

The execution of Perteet, wife murderer, fixed to take place at Joliet on Friday, has been deferred, a writ of error and supersedeas having been granted by the Supreme Court.

The arrival of the first through freight train from Huntingdon, West Virginia, via Chesapeake Railroad, will be celebrated at Richmond, Va., to-day with great festivity.

It is understood that a petition, signed by prominent merchants and several clergymen of the Episcopal church, will be sent to Gov. Dix, asking him to commute the sentence of Foster, the car-hook murderer, to imprisonment for life.

At Hawesville, yesterday, a man named Daniel Couder was instantly killed in a coal mine by a large mass of rock falling upon him.

The trial of Geo. Driaer for the murder of his divorced wife in Chicago some months since was concluded yesterday afternoon, the jury bringing in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree and fixing the punishment by death.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Proposed Internal Improvements.

Report of the Sub-Committee.

Credit Mobilier Excitement.

Further Revelations by Ames.

THE POMEROY INVESTIGATION.

The Massachusetts Senatorship.

Decision in Caldwell's Case.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 11, 1873.

Internal Improvements.

The report of the sub-committee charged with the consideration of all the propositions pending in the House of Representatives for the improvement of rivers and other avenues of inland commerce was to-day presented by General Negley, the chairman, to the full Committee on Commerce. The report is quite voluminous and covers a large amount of matter relating to the Western rivers. At the same time a preamble and resolution was submitted and received the full indorsement of the committee, and will be presented by Gen. Negley. The following is a copy:

"WHEREAS, Cheap transportation, to augment and facilitate the commerce of the nation, is a pressing necessity at this time, and all the industrial and productive classes of the country are demanding at the hands of the government a wise, liberal and comprehensive policy in improving, constructing and aiding the natural and the artificial channels of water communication between the interior of the continent and the seaboard, for the purpose of lessening the cost of transportation of the stores of minerals, produce and merchandise between the various sections of the country and with foreign countries,

"*Resolved*, That the proposed works should be looked to with profound attention by Congress, that the mode of construction and improvement should be in accordance with plans and specifications approved by competent engineers of the government, but its accomplishment ought to be secured by judicious legislation."

The resolution has been set down for consideration by the House of Representatives on the 13th. Gen. Negley has prepared a speech on the resolution, which he will deliver.

Education in China.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, at their session to-day, heard a young Chinaman, Yung Wing, on the subject of education in China. The object of his statement was to secure an application of the Chinese Indemnity fund to that purpose.

Credit Mobilier Sensation Renewed.

The renewal of the Credit Mobilier investigations created a decided sensation to-day. The limited accommodations were fully occupied promptly on the hour. Colfax, with his attorney, was present, and evidently not in a very lively frame of mind. The much talked of memorandum book was brought forth and unfolded a plain, unvarnished tale. From this authority it would appear that Senator Patterson paid Oakes Ames three thousand dollars on account of Credit Mobilier stock in 1867. Senator Wilson and Representative Dawes, of Massachusetts, had some small transactions. The figures in relation to Colfax were given at some length. He was charged with having received twenty shares of Credit Mobilier, besides having had some transactions in Pacific Railroad stocks. The Senate committee on the same subject held no meeting to-day, but are engaged in an examination of such portions of the House testimony as relates to members of their body.

The Pomeroy Investigation.

The committee of the Senate appointed to look into the charges against Senator Pomeroy, met to-day, and concluded to hasten their investigations, so as to conclude them before the end of the session. The Kansas witnesses were summoned by telegraph.

Death of Commander Shirk.

Commander James W. Shirk, United States Navy, a native of Erie, Pennsylvania, died in this city last evening, of pneumonia.

Massachusetts Senatorship.

The Senate of Massachusetts having fixed the 11th of March as the day for the election of a successor to Senator Wilson, the friends of Mr. Boutwell are less jubilant over his prospects. This move, it is said, was inspired by Dr. Loring, an aspirant for the office. The Doctor, in the event of his own defeat being evident, will throw his strength in favor of Dawes. This action compels Mr. Boutwell to make a decisive move. He has already stated his intention to resign the portfolio of the Treasury on the 4th of March, whether elected Senator or not. Should he resign immediately, it is thought he would be much strengthened, as he would then be fairly in the field. Great efforts are being made by his opponents to fix upon some one candidate upon whom to concentrate their strength.

Reducing the Calendar.

The Senate to-day had a decidedly active time in cutting down the calendar. Sixty-six bills were passed.

Insurance Claims Upon Geneva Award.

Mr. Evarts, one of the counsel of the government at Geneva, to-day distributed among the members of the House a printed brief favoring the admission of insurance companies to participation on equal terms in the benefits of the award for damages committed by the Anglo-Confederate cruisers. The members are generally opposed to this construction of the award, and the Senate, in the passage of Edmunds's bill, displayed their opposition, except in certain cases.

Report in Caldwell's Case.

The Senate Committee on Elections and Privileges, after a full consideration of the charges against Caldwell, of Kansas, it is now understood, have decided to report adversely. Should the committee hold to this, it will remain with the Senate to act upon the question of expulsion.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 11, 1873, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For Western Gulf States, westerly to northerly winds, lower temperature and clear and clearing weather, and these conditions extend on Wednesday over the Eastern Gulf States, Tennessee and Kentucky. For South Atlantic States, fresh and brisk easterly to southerly winds, cloudy weather and rain, the former veering to westerly and northerly on Wednesday night, with clearing weather. For Middle States, winds shifting to northeasterly and southeasterly during Wednesday, with increasing cloudiness and with rain on Wednesday afternoon and evening over southern and western portions. For New England northerly to westerly winds and clear weather on Wednesday, but winds shifting to northerly and easterly on Wednesday night, with increasing cloudiness. From Missouri northeastward over Lower Michigan and Ohio easterly to northerly winds, cloudy weather and rain and snow, the winds gradually backing to northerly and westerly during the day and evening, with clearing weather. From Kansas to Upper Michigan and Minnesota, rising temperature and partly cloudy weather.

Further Testimony Before the Pomeroy Investigating Committee.

TOPEKA, KS., February 11.—The Pomeroy Investigating Committee examined Governor Osborne, Dr. Logan and W. F. Downs to-day. Governor Osborne testified that he took no part whatever in the Senatorial contest, and had no understanding of any kind with any candidate in relation thereto. Dr. Logan was sworn, and testified that he made his canvass for himself alone, and had no arrangements with Pomeroy whereby he was to withdraw in the latter's favor. Mr. Downs testified that he knew nothing of the use of the money by Mr. Pomeroy, and he (Downs) never paid $2,000 or any other sum to Edward Clark or any body else for Pomeroy. The evidence of Yorke, Simpson and Houton, the originators of the scheme to expose and defeat Pomeroy, is all in, and it is clear and emphatic that Senator elect Ingalls was wholly ignorant of it in its inception and progress, receiving his first information from Yorke's public disclosure in joint convention.

Business Failure at Roseville, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, February 11, 1873.

Williams & Melick, general merchants, at Roseville, Ohio, failed to-day. Liabilities about five thousand; assets two thousand dollars.

Alfred Johnson, arrested for assault with intent to kill Albert Weltin, was discharged to-day.

Exploding an Ice Gorge.

Successful results have attended the use of "dualine" as an explosive agent at the ice gorge that has formed at White River Junction, Vt., situated at the junction of White river with the Connecticut river. When the freshet of January 17 occurred it carried the ice out of the White river into the Connecticut, forming a dam about a mile below the Junction, threatening, should it remain there and be reinforced by more ice with the spring freshets, the safety of five long and costly bridges near by. In this emergency it was determined to use "dualine" in the effort to remove the dam and clear the rivers. Since Monday last men have been engaged in the work of exploding the collected ice, and no doubt is now entertained that in a few days the channels of the rivers will be open, and the broken ice will go drifting down the sea. The immense power of "dualine" is developed when the substance is confined; otherwise it is entirely harmless. It somewhat resembles sawdust, and the cartridges are shaped like Roman candles. In the present instance they are fired either by a battery and wire or by a fuse and caps, and at each discharge large masses of ice float down stream. A perceptible fall in the water at the dam at White river village is already noted.

GOVERNOR GEARY.

Syncope the Cause of His Death.

[From the Harrisburg Patriot, 11th]

Yesterday morning a number of physicians made a post mortem examination of the body of Governor Geary to ascertain the cause of his sudden death. Neither the brain nor the heart showed any sign of having been affected, and the conclusion was that he died from syncope, which signifies fainting or swooning—a diminution or interruption of the motion of the heart and of respiration, accompanied with a suspension of the action of the brain and a temporary loss of sensation, volition and other faculties. Syncope, the physicians say, was caused by nervous prostration, the result of overwork and malarial cachexia—disordered condition of the system.

Governor Geary had been unwell for more than a year. In the fall of 1871 he was attacked with accute ague, and ever after indigestion or any other indisposition would resolve itself in a chill. Often he would complain of oppression or stricture on his breast and a painful sensation arising from his wounds received in the army. In order to obtain relief he would be obliged to resort to the most active physical exercise. These affections added to excessive labor gradually prostrated the physical and nervous system, and finally terminated in the death of the afflicted patient.

Governor Geary's brain was large, weighing fifty-six and one-half ounces. The maximum weight of the adult male brain is about sixty-four ounces, and the minimum thirty-four. The brain of the celebrated French naturalist, Cuvier, weighed sixty-four ounces.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Quakers and the Liquor Traffic—Perjury at Primary Elections—Discussion in Committee of the Whole.

At Monday's session of the State Constitutional Convention petitions and memorials were received, among others the following from the Society of Friends of Abington, through Hannah W. Linton and Isaac Mather, Clerks:

"That we are deeply impressed with the injurious results of the traffic in intoxicating beverages wherever permitted and however restricted. And believing that their use as such is a fruitful source of demoralization, poverty and crime, involving communities, more than any other cause, in the resulting expenses of criminal prosecutions, and the support of houses of correction, penitentiaries, alms houses and lunatic asylums, and feeling sure that no adequate good ever has or ever can grow out of their manufacture, sale and use, we do earnestly request that you will engraft a clause in our new constitution, so far as practicable, to prohibit the making, vending and using of intoxicating beverages, and to exclude their sale under the authority and protection of the law within our otherwise prosperous Commonwealth."

Resolutions being in order, Mr. Howard (Allegheny) offered the following:

That the officers of all primaries or primary elections for the nomination of candidates for office, or the election of delegates to put in nomination said candidates, shall be sworn or affirmed before entering upon their duties, to fairly and truly conduct the proceedings and fairly and truly make up the result, and any wilful violation of said oath or affirmation shall be perjury, and indictable and punishable as such.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on Article First of the report of the Committee on Suffrage, Election and Representation. The committee rose, and without further action the Convention adjourned.

STATE NEWS.

Samuel Miller has been arrested in Johnstown on a charge of bigamy. He left a wife in Reading, came to Johnstown and married another, and the latter caused his arrest on discovering the existence of Mrs. Miller No. 1.

The Rev. William A. Good, of the Reformed Church, died suddenly, of heart disease, at his residence in Reading, on Sunday. He was in the sixty-fourth year of his age, and leaves a wife and several children.

The Danville *Intelligencer* says the insane hospital at that place has an accommodating capacity of 200, and by the expenditure of between $100,000 and $200,000 additional to what has already been appropriated by the State it can be made to accommodate 300 more.

An old saw log was lately got out of the woods back of Turbutville, Northumberland county, which contained two hundred and forty-one cubic feet—making two thousand eight hundred and ninety-two feet board measure—and weighed eight tons. It was entitled the "King of the Woods."

Cameron county has voted largely against license under the Local Option law. Emporium gave forty-seven majority against license. This makes the sixth county to vote on the question, Clearfield, Bradford, Tioga, Jefferson, Forest and Cameron, all except Forest giving large majorities against liquor license. Schuylkill, Lycoming, Wayne, Susquehanna, Northumberland and Center will vote on the question on the 21st of this month.

On Thursday last, at the upper rolling mill of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, Scranton, during the twelve working hours, seventy-seven tons of iron were produced from the fifty-seven furnaces with one set of rollers and one engine. This is an average of 3,000 pounds to each furnace, and is believed to be the largest amount ever turned out in the same time in this State.

John Hosier, of Frewsburg, while oiling a shaft in the stove factory, was caught by his clothes and whirled around the shaft at the rate of 150 revolutions a minute. He "had the presence of mind to curl himself as close about the revolving bar as possible, and was whirled with it until every stitch of his clothing was torn off, and he fell to the floor entirely naked, save that his shoes and stockings were on." Hosier was not hurt, but "he felt very mad about losing his clothes."

There appeared in the obituary columns of the *Ledger* last week notices of the deaths of nine persons—four men and five women—who had lived to or beyond the advanced age of eighty years, to wit: Mattias Slemmer, aged 80; Mary Sterrett, 81; John Marshall 82; Charles Adamson 82; Rachel B. Krider, 82; John C. Fisher 85; Rebecca Dauman, 89; Rachel Beere 90; Elizabeth Arey, 92.

THE Cleveland *Herald* gives a synopsis of a novel which is to be published by a Boston firm about the middle of this month. Its author, Hon. A. G. Riddle formerly of Cleveland, has followed the example of more distinguished statesman abroad and put aside his law books to write a tale of love. The scenes are laid in the Western Reserve, and the story is dated back some forty years. It is of a very local character, the hero, Barb Ridgly, being so definitely located as to be at one time a student in the law office of Wade & Giddings. It is a daring venture, certainly, to put into a novel prosaic characters still living, and one which will quite overthrow the theory of an eminent critic that we would never have a purely American novel, because no author could be found who would locate a scene in a small town—always preferring to bury their heroes and heroines up in a large city or cover up all trace of their whereabouts in an imaginary village.

The Board of Health

Has been looking into the matter of adulteration of food. It appears that all the samples of cream of tartar examined were found to contain a large proportion of terra alba and also some alum and Glauber's salt. In fact, in every case examined more than half of the so-called cream of tartar was something else. The various baking powders which came under analysis were found to be comparatively pure.—*Harper's Weekly, January 18th.* If pure cream of tartar was always obtainable by families, there would be no necessity for manufacturing Baking Powders, but as investigation has shown it is next to impossible to obtain the article in its pure state, we think it is better to use a good Baking Powder than impure cream of tartar. As one of the very best articles of this class we would advise a trial of the Banner Baking Powder manufactured in this city.

DRY GOODS.

Silks, Dress Goods, &c., at Low Prices.

The long established and widely celebrated dry goods establishment, 59 Market street, continues to gain in reputation as it grows in years. A. D. McKee, Esq., whose genial countenance is familiar to every purchaser of dry goods in these cities and the whole surrounding country, has bought out the entire interest of McKee, Murphy & Co., and is now sole proprietor of the establishment. Mr. McKee has been in the dry goods business for about twenty-eight years, and in this city for about twenty-five years. He was one of the most prominent members of the very popular firm of J. W. Barker & Co., and was pronounced by Mr. Barker, who was, without doubt, among the most skillful, enterprizing and successful merchants that has ever transacted business in this city, to be one of the most accomplished dry goods men he had ever met, and therefore in almost every case deferred to his sound judgment and good taste. He was also the principal partner in the firm of McKee, Murphy & Co. Mr. McKee commands ample, indeed we might say almost unlimited, resources, and will continue the business on a scale hitherto unequalled in the history of the house. Before going East to purchase a spring stock, he offers the goods on hand, for a period of ten days, to wholesale and retail purchasers, at such prices as should induce all who stand in need of dry goods to buy liberally. His object in offering goods at extremely low prices is to make room, as far as practicable, for an entirely new stock. From our personal knowledge and acquaintance with Mr. McKee, we say, without equivocation, that he is well worthy of the most liberal patronage. He can furnish everything that is required in the dry goods line, either at wholesale or retail, at the familiar "Old Stand," 59, Market street.

Purdon's Digest

Of Laws of Pennsylvania, now ready.

J. R. WELDIN & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—LEASE, FIXTURES AND Stock of a Grocery Store doing a good business. Good reasons given for selling. Inquire at 31 Wylie avenue. d*

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street, dealers in Machinery, have added a Machine Shop to their business, and are prepared to do all kinds of Repairing promptly and at lowest rates. tf

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT—A DWELLING within a few minutes walk of the Postoffice. Must be modern and in best order. Apply at Counting Room Commercial office.

WANTED—CUTTER—A GOOD CUTTER to go to a country town; single man preferred. Apply at KAUFMAN, OPPENHEIMER & CO.'S, 83 Wood street.

WANTED—GOVERNESS—IN A PRIVATE family near the city, a Governess or Private Teacher; must be able to teach the English branches and the Piano. Address with references, JOHNSON, Commercial office.

WANTED—TEACHER—FOR A PUBLIC School, in Leet township, adjoining the Borough of Sewickley. Apply in person at once, to Office Allegheny Insurance Company, Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, or to JOHN WAY, JR., Sewickley, Pa.

WANTED—SITUATION—IN A HARDWARE House, either to Travel or remain in the house, by a young man who is just finishing his seventh year retailing hardware in Ohio. Can give the best of references. Address Hardware, Commercial office.

WANTED — MOULD-MAKER — A first-class Glass Mould-maker, capable of making Patterns and taking charge of a Shop. To a good man liberal wages and a permanent situation will be given. Apply by letter to GILLINDER & SONS, 135 Oxford street, Philadelphia.

WANTED—10 PUDDLERS—PERMANENT places out of the city; also, Helpers; Fare paid. Farm and Garden Hands, Girls and Women for general Housework and Cooking, in city and out. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street, first door from Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—TO STEAMBOATMEN—WE are authorized to purchase a Tow Boat. Any person having one for sale will please address us, stating size, age, power, price, and all particulars. CROFT & PHILLIPS, General Business Agents, opposite Postoffice, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—THAT VERY DESIRABLE Store, No. 38 Fifth avenue. Inquire of ISAAC M. PENNOCK, No. 59 Fourth avenue. tf

FOR RENT—TWO WAREHOUSES NOS. 141 and 143 First avenue, near Wood street. Inquire of JOHN MOORHEAD, No. 99 Water street.

FOR RENT—THE WAREHOUSE NO. 48 Wood street, now occupied by Messrs. Pickersgill & Co., for rent from 1st April next. Apply to SEMPLE & JONES, Bankers, Wood and Third streets.

FOR RENT—311 LIBERTY STREET—That very desirable Three-storied Warehouse, 24 by 110 feet, opposite the head of Smithfield street. Inquire on the premises, of LINDSAY, STERRIT & CO.

FOR RENT — THAT THREE-STORY Brick Warehouse, No 210 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. Will enlarge and remodel to suit a good tenant desiring to Lease it for a term of years. Apply to JAMES CALDWELL, No. 120 Federal street, Allegheny city, Pa.

FOR RENT — THE THREE-STORY Brick Warehouse, No. 113 Wood street, formerly occupied by Gill and Bro., as a Wholesale Boot and Shoe House, situated five doors from Fifth avenue, in the very center of the business community. Possession given immediately. Inquire of GILL & BRO., 253 Liberty street.

FOR RENT—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY Residence, on the Perrysville Plank Road, one mile from Allegheny City; Double Brick House, containing 11 Rooms with Finished Attic and Wash House, between 3 and 4 Acres of Orchard, Garden and Shrubbery, Stable, Carriage House, &c. Inquire on the premises. WM. B. PUSEY. FMWtf

FOR RENT — WAREHOUSE AND DWELLINGS—Warehouse No. 83, next to corner of Fourth, on Liberty street, well suited for Wholesale or Retail Grocery Trade. Two new Dwellings, to be completed April 1st, on Wylie avenue extension. Large Yards, Fruit, &c. One small Brick Dwelling, on Fourth street, between Liberty and Penn. Apply to WILLIS BOOTH, No. 85 Liberty street, or at his residence, Center avenue.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—PORTABLE ENGINES, OF 2, 3 and 4 Horse Power; complete, with all attachments, at very low prices. HUTCHINSON & CO., 28 Wood street. tf

FOR SALE—SHAW & JUSTICE 100 pound Power Hammer. Can be seen working. A. J. NELLIS & CO., corner Rebecca street and Allegheny avenue, Allegheny city.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES of the Grocery Store, No. 22 Diamond, corner of Union street, will be sold cheap on easy terms. For further information inquire at the Store.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60 horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—HARTLEY, M'KEE & CO.'S pure Castor Oil Belting Preserver. Guaranteed to be free from Rosin and Tar. Manufactured by HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., No. 58 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. w

FOR SALE — ONE SECOND-HAND Smith No. 2 Mortiser, one second-hand Shaping Machine, Judson Governors, Machinery and Manufacturers' Supplies of all kinds. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street. tf

FOR SALE—A SALOON SITUATED IN the most central part of the city, and doing a good, steady business. Will be sold reasonable, as the owner desires to engage in other business. For terms, &c., address Box M. S. S., Commercial office.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A TWO-STORY Brick House, 8 Rooms and Cellar, one of Rooms used for Storeroom. Good Well of Water, Stable, &c., and about two Acres of Land, located on Pike street, Canonsburg. Lot extends to Railroad. Is good stand for Store. For terms apply to J. HENRY HALL, Canonsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 75 ACRES, 6 Acres of Timber, balance good Farming Land, with Dwelling House of 4 Rooms, Porch and Cellar and other Out-Buildings, and Orchard. Farm well Watered, and situate 15 miles from the city, on Beaver road. Will be sold low; if not sold soon will be for rent. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—ST. LOUIS FOUNDRY—On liberal terms, the whole or part of a Stove Foundry, Brick Buildings, Engine, Boilers, Tools, Flasks, &c. All complete except Patterns. Very central location and adapted to any kind of light work. Will take interest with practical man. Address D. E. GARRISON, 221 Olive street, St. Louis.

FOR SALE — WAREHOUSE — NO. 134 Wood street, fronting 21 feet on Wood street, and extending back 6[illegible] feet. Also, one Lot having a front on Virgin alley of 24 feet and extending back of same width 102 feet. Also, Warehouse No. 104 Wood street, fronting on Wood street 15 feet, and extending back [illegible] apply to WM. ROSEBURG, at the Bank

F[illegible]—THAT VALUABLE PROP-[illegible] front on Webster st. and extending back 100 fee[illegible] to street, situated in the Second ward, Allegheny city, on which is erected a substantial Brick Building, 40 by 100 feet. Office and Drying House, Engine and Boiler, and all Machinery requisite for a first-class Planing Mill. This Property is well adapted either for a Flour or Spice Mill. For further particulars apply to C. B. DAVIS, No. 58 Ferry street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—THREE BRICK HOUSES within fifteen minutes walk of Postoffice, nice quiet street, Water and Gas, good locally.

Price	$ 4,000.
Price	3,750.
Price	3,500.
	$11,250.

Two and a half stories high, 7 Rooms and half story Attic. Will pay 10 per cent as an investment. Terms easy. Will sell separately if desired. Inquire at No. 102 Fourth avenue. J. L. READ & SON. MWF

NOTICES.

☞ THE WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION will meet on THURSDAY EVENING next, in Maltby's Hall, Nos. 68 and 70 Fifth avenue. The address will be delivered by Dr. DAVIDSON. Subject: "Three Things Woman Must Have."

☞ OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Desiring that the public should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE—

Notice is hereby given that a MEETING of all interested in the question of

A REPEAL OR MODIFICATION OF THE PRESENT TAX LAWS AFFECTING INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS,

WILL BE HELD AT THE

IRON ASSOCIATION ROOMS,

83 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh,

On TUESDAY, February 18th, 1873,

AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

A full attendance is earnestly requested

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW CITY HALL, SMITHFIELD STREET.

PITTSBURGH, February 1, 1873.

Notice is hereby given that all owners (whether resident or non-resident) of the city of Pittsburgh, of

Drays, Carts,

Carriages,

Buggies, &c.,

To pay their Licenses at this office forthwith. All Licenses not paid on or before the

FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH, 1873,

will be placed in the hands of a Police Officer for collection, subject to a collection fee of 50 cents, and all persons neglecting to pay on or before the First Monday in May, will be subject to a penalty double the amount of the License, to be recovered before the Mayor or any Alderman of said city.

The old metal plates of last year must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out, or 25 cents additional will be charged on each License.

RATES OF LICENSE:

Each One-horse Vehicle	$ 7 50
Each Two-horse Vehicle	12 00
Each Four-horse Vehicle	15 00
Each Two-horse Hack	15 00
Omnibus and Timber-wheels drawn by two horses	18 00

$1 extra will be charged for each additional horse used in the above specified vehicles.

C. L. MAGEE,

CITY TREASURER.

ELECTION NOTICES.

☞ ELECTION NOTICE—THE Annual Election for Nine Directors of the ALLEGHENY CAR AND TRANSPORTATION CO., will be held at No. 75 Fourth avenue, on WEDNESDAY, February 12, 1873, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 1 P. M.

JOHN B. STEWART, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, February 6, 1873.

LOST—

A LADIES' POCKETBOOK,

Either in the Western avenue Street Cars, or between the Car Station and F. H. Eaton's Store, on Fifth avenue, containing a Check on the Central Bank, dated February 10th, 1873, for $200, in favor of Mrs F. Martin, signed W. W. Martin. All persons are hereby notified not to receive or negotiate said Check, as payment has been stopped. Finder will be rewarded if Pocketbook and contents are left at Car Station.

The undersigned would respectfully invite the attention of the Trade and the public generally to their

PATENT

Steam Polished

PRIME

ROASTED

COFFEE.

This Coffee is Roasted in a manner peculiarly their own, and by processes (for which letters Patent have been applied for) securing to the consumer not only a thoroughly clean kernel, but also retaining the aromatic flavor of the bean to an unusual degree, as well as preserving its strength and flavor for months and even years.

In addition to these important considerations every package of their PRIME ROASTED COFFEE contains a quantity of JAVA sufficient to impart to it that delicious quality so much coveted by those who know how to make or appreciate a good Cup of Coffee.

The Usual Discount Given to the Trade.

DILWORTH

BROTHERS,

243 Liberty St.

BARGAINS

IN

DRY GOODS,

AT

McKEE'S,

59 MARKET STREET,

For Ten Days.

A. D. McKee, in order to make room for

SPRING STOCK,

Will Close Out AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL during the next Ten Days the balance of Stock on hand of

Fancy Silks,
Dress Goods,
Cloaks, Sacques,
Shawls, Alpacas,
Cassimeres,

Jeans, Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c.

As all the Goods have been Marked Down to a Low Figure, and some of them 25 PER CENT. BELOW COST, this is a rare opportunity to secure Bargains in SILKS, DRESS AND HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

A. D. McKEE,

Successor to McKee, Murphy & Co.,

59 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

McCOMBS & MELDRUM,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

NO. 110 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Have for sale several Lots on Penn avenue and East Liberty; Houses and Lots in various parts of the city. Also, proprietors of Property at Duluth, Minnesota.

Parties having Properties to sell or wishing to buy would do well to call on us.

110 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Opposite Custom House.

Saw Mill for Sale.

The Iron-Clad Saw Mill of

W. McClintock, Jr., & Co.,

Situated in the Twelfth Ward, Pittsburgh, on Twenty-seventh street, and the Allegheny Valley Railroad and the Allegheny river. This is the most substantially built Saw Mill in Allegheny county, with Engine and Machinery of great power. The whole is comparatively new and in perfect running order.

The firm has been and is now doing a large and successful business in Sawed Lumber and Barges, making highly satisfactory profits, and offer the Mill for sale only on account of the illness of the senior partner, W. McClintock, Jr., who is now in California seeking health. Connected with the Mill are about 3 Acres of Ground on a lease. Also, a Lath Mill, Barge Yard, Stable, Blacksmith Shop, large Frame and Brick Tavern, Dwelling House and Brick Office.

Also, a large lot of TIMBER and SAWED LUMBER. Inquire at the Mill, or of

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,

WS 23 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh.

PROCTOR & GAMBLE'S
MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP,
Is made from the best materials, and will not waste. Sold at price of ordinary Soap. Grocers have it. DILWORTH BROTHERS, Pittsburgh, Wholesale Agents.

FOR SALE,

BRICK HOUSE AND LOT,

NO. 13 BIDWELL STREET.

Two-story Brick containing 9 Rooms, well finished and all modern conveniences. Price $13,500. Terms to suit purchaser.

HERRON & BATES,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

Under St. Charles Hotel

FOR RENT,

STORES—No. 58 and 60 Market street.
BASEMENT—No. 60 Fourth avenue.
STORE—77 Third avenue.
DUQUESNE HALL—77 and 79 Third avenue.
OFFICES—Second Story 60 Market street.
OFFICE—Second Story, 79 Third avenue.
BASEMENT—On Market street and Third avenue.

INQUIRE OF

J. M. GAZZAM,

No, 96 FIFTH AVENUE.

BUY ONLY

S. S. MARVIN & CO.'S

NEW KINDS OF CAKES!

Alexandra Nuts,
Honey Jumbles,
Ginger Jumbles,
Fruit Jumbles,
Lemon Jumbles and
Wintergreen Cakes.

THESE, AS WELL AS ALL KINDS OF S. S. MARVIN & CO.'S CRACKERS AND CAKES,

Are Superior to All Others.

Housekeepers will find it Cheaper and Better to buy MARVIN'S CAKES than to make them at home. Give them a trial and decide for yourselves.

All kinds of Crackers and Cakes neatly packed in Tin Cans, with Glass Sides, 12 Cans in a Case, the Neatest and Cheapest Show Can ever offered to the public.

FOR SALE AT THE FACTORY,

91 and 93 LIBERTY STREET,

AND BY ALL RETAILERS IN THE CITY AND COUNTRY.

S. S. MARVIN & CO.

MWF

J. M. MONTGOMERY, W. T. CHAFFEY, J. S. PATTERSON.

MONTGOMERY,

CHAFFEY &

PATTERSON,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

TEAS!

No. 264 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH.

FINE SHIRTS

CUT TO MEASURE

BY PERINO'S FRENCH SYSTEM.

H. J. ADAMS,

72 FIFTH AVENUE.

Arizona Diamonds

Set in Solid 14 Karat Gold,

WARRANTED.

No. 38 FIFTH AVENUE.

Ladies' Gold Watches,

NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED, ALL THE NEW STYLES AND VERY CHEAP.

A Large Stock of OPERA-ROYAL, OPERA, GUARD and LEONTAINE CHAINS.

ELEGANT SILVER GOODS FOR WEDDING PRESENTS, AT

Wattles & Sheafer's,

101 FIFTH AVENUE.

NEW BACON.

JUST OUT OF SMOKE.

S. C. Hams;
S. C. Shoulders;
Bacon Shoulders;
Rib and Clear Sides;
Dried Beef,

FOR SALE BY

F. SELLERS & CO.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS will be received until FEBRUARY 24 for Two (2) Stone Abutments on Pine Creek, in Sharpsburg and Etna Boroughs, on the road leading from the Butler Plank Road to the Sharpsburg and Lawrenceville Bridge. Work to be done by the Perch. For information apply to

A. KELLY,
G. A. CHALFANT, Etna.

SHIRTS.

PUTNAM'S,

18 FIFTH AVENUE.

Few doors above Market street.

☞ New Bosoms and Cuffs put into Old Shirts.
TThSlp

PROCTOR & GAMBLE'S
"Light of Day" Brand
STAR CANDLES.
Are of superior quality and the Standard Brand.
Sold by T. C. JENKINS, Pittsburgh.

OFFICES TO LET

In the Iron Front Building,

83 WOOD STREET.

Airy Rooms and good light. Rooms fitted with all modern improvements. Inquire of

HERRON & BATES,

Under St. Charles Hotel.

OFFICES FOR RENT—

Two Well Lighted Double Offices,

Fire-proof Vaults, situate corner of Market and Water streets. Apply to

JOHN McDEVITT,

tf No. 6 MARKET STREET.

H. H. McCORMICK....JOHN S. ROBB....CHRIS. SNIVELY.

McCORMICK, ROBB & SNIVELY,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

No. 89 Grant street, Pittsburgh, opposite Court House.

REMOVAL—

GEORGE T. OLIVER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Has Removed to No. 67 GRANT STREET

UPPER STORIES TO LET,

No. 83 WOOD STREET,

Suitable for Light Manufacturing. Rooms well lighted and easy of access by broad stairway. Inquire of

HERRON & BATES,

Under St. Charles Hotel.

A. PER LEE PEASE, M. D.

Special Attention to Eye Diseases.

No. 83 FIFTH AVENUE,

1p PITTSBURGH, PA.

Geo. I. Whitney,

Broker and Notary Public.

Notes, Stocks and Bonds,

ALSO,

GOLD.

Represented Daily on the New York Stock Exchange.

Collections Made and Promptly Remitted for at Lowest Rates.

Notarial Business Transacted. Correspondence Solicited.

FIFTH AVENUE AND WOOD STREET.

REMOVAL.

Our present stand being inadequate to the requirements of our constantly increasing business, we will remove to the NEW WAREHOUSE, No. 247 LIBERTY STREET, (opposite the head of Wood street), in a few weeks, and in order to save the labor and expense of moving, offer our Stock of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.,

AT PRICES FAR BELOW THE MARKET, CONSISTING IN PART OF

238 dozen Steel Game Traps.
220 dozen Galvanized Coal Hods.
105 dozen Rowland's Coal Shovels.
55 dozen Ames's Railroad Shovels.
80 dozen Disston's Saws, assorted.
Lightning Cross-Cut Saws.
Horse Nails and Horse Shoes.
Anvils, Vises and Bellows.
Beaver Falls Cutlery.
Spencer's Files and Rasps.
Sleigh Bells of all kinds,

AND A GENERAL LINE OF

Builders' Hardware, Mechanics' Tools, &c.

Lindsay, Sterrit & Co

311 Liberty Street,

(OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF SMITHFIELD STREET),

PITTSBURGH, PA.

REMOVAL!

On and After February 1st, 1873,

We will Occupy the New Warehouse

287 LIBERTY ST.,

PITTSBURGH,

Where we shall offer the Best Brands

LOUISVILLE AND VIRGINIA

Tobaccos,

AND BEST BRANDS OF

Fine Cut Chewing, Cigars, &c

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Our Stock is unsurpassed in Variety and Quality, and we guarantee satisfaction to all who may deal with us.

R. & W. Jenkinson,

287 LIBERTY STREET.

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS

White Lead,
Red Lead,
Litharge,
Potters' Lead,
Putty,
Colors.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD PITTSBURGH, PA.

Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS

Pure White Lead	91 parts
" Linseed Oil	9 "
	100

$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

STENCILS

STEEL STAMPS,
BURNING BRANDS,
SEAL PRESSES,
CANCELLING and
RIBBON STAMPS,
STENCIL COLORS.

Brushes and all Stencil Materials Wholesale.

W. A. BUNTING'S

STENCIL ROOMS,

184 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH.

1p

MONEY TO LOAN

ON MORTGAGE.

$2,000, $3,000, $3,500, $4,500, $5,000, $8,000, $10,000, $15,000.

Any of the above amounts will be loaned from one to three years on liberal terms.

W. K. TUSTIN,

1p 87 Grant street, opposite the Court House.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1873.

THE National Convention of Stove Manufacturers will meet in this city to-day, to deliberate upon questions affecting their business interests. All the principal stove manufacturing firms in the country will be represented, and we bespeak for the delegates a cordial reception at the hands of their Pittsburgh friends.

ELSEWHERE we print a correspondence and circular relative to the tax on manufacturing and mining corporations in this State, to which special attention is directed. A call has been issued for a meeting of all those, in Western Pennsylvania, who are interested in the modification or repeal of the tax on industrial and co-operative associations. The meeting will assemble in the rooms of the Iron Association, in this city, on Tuesday, the 18th instant.

THE New York *Nation* thinks "we are making money enough in all conscience." Judging from certain recent revelations concerning the prevalent greed of gold, the worship of Mammon, corruption, peculation, bribery and perfidy, the fact would rather seem to be that a considerable portion of our wealth is made without any conscience at all. And the grave, pressing, imperative question is, how to remedy it. After all is said and done, there is but one vital and effectual cure, that of individual integrity. The people must begin at home: not with conventions and machineries, but with themselves and their children, working at the beginnings of conscience and consciousness, building up the foundations of that strong, assured character which is able to beat back the tempter on all occasions, and which, while fearing to do wrong, fears nothing else in all the world beside.

IN AN elaborate article on that city's actual and prospective increase of wealth and population from the development of manufacturing, the Chicago *Tribune* instances the fact that owing to the growth of its manfacturing interests, there are now fully a hundred thousand people within a radius of ten miles from the business center of the city of Springfield, Massachusetts, where ten years ago there were only some thirty thousand; and it says: "This is an example of the increase of wealth and population in Chicago that will result from the development of the manufacturing interest which has just begun within the past year or two." This is a very forcible illustration of the prosperity which follows in the wake of manufacturing industry. Now let that eminent free-trade authority tell us how many of these enterprises would have sprung into existence and activity, bringing wealth and progress in their train, had not the protective policy of which the *Tribune* is so bitter an opponent quickened them into life and fostered their strength and expansion?

IN THE course of some observations on the sudden death of ex-Governor GEARY, the Philadelphia *Press* takes occasion to indulge in a number of cheap-jack platitudes concerning the duties of public officials, some of which have direct reference to the present Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth. Considering the currish way in which that journal yelped and snapped at the heels of the Governor and of the great party that elected him, some people would be inclined to consider its skim-milk homiletics in the light of a decided impertinence. But let that pass. The *Press* says: "In truth this Pennsylvania of ours deserves a good Governor." Unquestionably. But it deserves more than this. The fine old Commonwealth, and its sturdy, industrious, intelligent citizens merit something better at the hands of the *Press* than splenetic misrepresentation and inuendo. Yet that paper lets slip no opportunity of instituting evil comparisons between this State and others, and of trying to prejudice the public mind against the men whom the people have honored. And it is a cowardly sort of business.

SO STRONG an opposition to the principle and practical workings of minority representation has already been developed in Illinois which only adopted the innovation a year ago, that an amendment to the State Constitution has been offered in the Legislature for the abolition of the plan and the restoration of the majority system. It is claimed that the effect of "cumulative voting" is only to increase the strength of a party in localities where it is weak, and to decrease its strength in localities where it is strong; while it adds to the expense of the election very greatly, in some places ten times, by increasing the number of candidates, etc. It is also affirmed that it makes cheating easy in counting, besides leaving majorities unrepresented in some cases, and giving their representation to minorities. It is, moreover, said to give greater power to the caucus, enabling new combinations to be made to control elections, or to obtain a majority of the Representatives from any given district. Illinois is the only State in which the principle of minority representation has yet been tried. Propositions have been made looking to its introduction into New York, Indiana, and some other States, but in view of its apparently decided failure to secure the results intended in the former State, it is not likely that the latter will themselves venture on any practical experiments concerning it.

A DISTINGUISHED English statesman lately gave some good advice to policemen, when he urged them to resist the temptation of acquiring reputation by leading offenders into a trap and then arresting them, and to use their best endeavors to prevent crime. This excellent advice has a wide significance. The prevention of crime is the first business of a policeman, not the detection of it. We recently instanced some of the admirable results of the new system adopted by the Boston Chief of Police, in trying to get back of the causes and circumstances which lead to the commission of crime. Of course there must be a vigorous enforcement of the laws, but the duties of society to its dangerous classes are not discharged when it has arrested and punished its law breakers. It is an easy and convenient theory to argue that these people have gravitated to their degradation on account of inherent depravity; but few except themselves know the strong and alluring incentives which may have first induced them to yield to temptation. What, perhaps more than anything else, is needed in this country at the present juncture, is, on the one hand, to give to the novitiate in wrong-doing the largest possible leniency and opportunity for reformation, and on the other, to pursue with the utmost severity of the law those who, from their high places of trust and power, make a study of defrauding and despoiling the people.

TO-DAY is the day appointed for counting the Electoral vote. Both branches of the National Legislature will assemble in joint convention in the hall of the House of Representatives, the President *pro tempore* of the Senate in the chair. Congress being thus convened, this officer will proceed to open and hand to the tellers—of whom there are three, one appointed on the part of the Senate and two on the part of the House—the votes of the several States for President and Vice President of the United States. The first certificate is read in full by one of the tellers, but only the result is stated with regard to the other States, the certificates having been first examined by the tellers. When objection is made to counting the vote of any State, the Senate returns to its chamber, and the two Houses act on the question independently. In case of disagreement conference committees are appointed, and a satisfactory result having been reached the Senate returns to the hall and the joint convention proceeds as before. This year the vote of Louisiana will most likely be thrown out, two certificates having been received, one from the KELLOGG and one from the MCENERY government, neither of which, in the opinion of the Senate Committee on Elections, is entitled to recognition. The rejection of this vote, notwithstanding that it will not in the least affect the result, will probably lead to a sharp debate. The count having been completed, the result of the vote will be announced by the Presiding officer, who will then formally declare the successful candidates to have been respectively elected President and Vice President of the United States for four years from the fourth of March, 1873. This concludes the proceedings, the Senate returns to its chamber, and both Houses resume the business before them.

A GOOD DEAL has lately been said in the newspapers, English as well as American, and German also, about the change of policy on the part of the German government implied in the withdrawal of Prince BISMARCK from his old position in the Prussian Cabinet. It has been taken for granted that BISMARCK's retirement was the consequence of a ministerial disagreement, in which his relative Liberalism suffered defeat, while reaction in favor of the past gained a triumph, thus making it impossible for the Prince to retain his place. At length the *North German Gazette* has published the letter in which the Emperor gave BISMARCK leave to retire, and it certainly seems fully to confirm the opinion of those who have all along asserted that no change of system was intended, and that the Prince's withdrawal was really made necessary by the state of his health. The Emperor's letter is of the most friendly character, and its tenor seems wholly inconsistent with the theory of a disagreement about policy between him and his Minister. It begins with the words:

> "You know with how heavy a heart I have fulfilled your wish by relieving you of the Presidency of my State Ministry. But I know what severe mental and bodily exertion the ten years spent in that position have required of you, and I will therefore not hesitate to grant you some alleviation. Ten eventful years lie behind us since you obeyed my call, etc."

Such language between common plain men in a private station would surely imply all that it seems to express, and we are by no means prepared to contend that our neighbor of the *Freiheits Freund* is too hopeful, when he refers to the Emperor's letter as refuting gloomy prognostications of reaction. At the same time, it is not easy to resist all the evidence which has convinced so many well informed people in Germany that, the partisans of old use and wont have rather got the upper hand in the imperial councils, and that, if not the Emperor, some of the important people about him, are weary of BISMARCK's prolonged ascendancy. Then, even in private letters (written to be made public) Kings and Emperors do not wholly forget diplomacy, and Emperor WILLIAM especially could not afford to write to BISMARCK in any other strain than he actually adopted.

A NEW SECRET ORDER.

Mechanics living for the most part in towns, and workingmen in manufactories constantly brought together in numbers by the nature of their employment, find it easy to combine for the accomplishment of a common object. American farmers, living isolated in the country, and not having generally even a weekly or monthly market day, like English farmers, to place them in intimate relations with one another, might have been supposed little likely to organize themselves in the interest of their class. But they have the newspaper through which to discuss their relations to one another and to others, and the facilities for personal intercourse afforded by the railroads quite neutralize the disadvantages of their comparative seclusion. And another noteworthy circumstance is the fact that in the management of these very railroads the farmers have found a grievance sufficiently bitter and widely enough felt, to stimulate them into combination for defense and aggression.

Some readers may not be aware of the extent to which the farmers have already succeeded in forming societies of this kind. The members call themselves Patrons of Husbandry, their societies are called Granges, and they are all associated under a constitution in a secret order, which, if not such at present, certainly promises to become a very powerful league. Being a secret order nothing concerning its aims and proceedings is known to the public, except what its members choose to divulge. It is believed to have originated some two or three years ago, after prolonged deliberation and consultation on the part of its founders. Membership is understood to be restricted to persons more or less practically engaged in the work of cultivating the ground. "Gentlemen farmers" are admitted, but only such as prove by their activity that they take a genuine interest in agricultural progress, and it may, therefore, be taken for granted—we speak not by commandment or authority—that mere amateur farmers, so called to avoid the reproach of absolute idleness, are excluded from the fraternity. If this assumption should be verified as fact, it would tend to cast some doubt upon the prevalent outside theory as to the great object of the League. Our own suspicion is that the reported term of membership to which we allude is designed altogether for the exclusion of aspiring politicians of a certain class. In England, where ground is the ground of honor, an ambitious gentleman was once known to claim deep concern in the agricultural interest, much to the enhancement of his prestige in society, until it was discovered that his claim rested on the cultivation of a little oats in a kitchen box. Our shrewd Patrons of Husbandry possibly anticipate and seek to guard against the intrusion of ambitious men of the same class.

But it is time to discard conjecture and fanciful suppositions and to state what is known about the Patrons of Husbandry. The order lately held a convention or grand congregation at Des Moines, in the State of Iowa, in which a great number of their "Granges" were represented. In fact, eleven hundred delegates were present, and we are told that the fifteen hundred delegates who were expected by the brethren of that place, would have been there but for the bad condition of the weather and the roads. The State of Iowa seems to be the center of the order, containing no less than eight hundred and fifty-four Granges or lodges, with not much fewer than fifty thousand members. It is, however, by no means confined to that State, having already, within a little more than two years, spread itself over almost the entire Union. In the whole United States there are said to be eighteen hundred and thirty-eight Granges, of which Minnesota has a hundred and twelve, South Carolina a hundred and two, and the remainder, seven hundred and seventy, are distributed over eighteen States. The order, it seems, has found small favor in New England, Vermont alone having two Granges.

The Davenport *Demokrat*, the paper from which we derive the foregoing facts, without professing confidently to define the object of the League, has no doubt that it is an organized attempt to resist the power of certain great corporations of which the farmers think they have much reason to complain. In the late convention at Des Moines some of the chief topics of discussion were railway competition, reasonable freight rates, narrow-gauge roads, etc., and concerning these subjects the members of this secret order made no secret of their opinions. Our statement would be incomplete without the additional fact that women, entitled "Matrons of Husbandry," belong to the Granges. Thus the farmers league may be regarded as quite on a level with the times, while it avoids the reproach which has always attached to some other secret associations.

A VACANT THRONE.

King AMADEUS has resigned his irksome crown, and will most probably return to his native Italy. His reign has been as troublous as brief. He was elected by the Spanish Cortes in November, 1870, by a vote of one hundred and ninety-one to one hundred and twenty, the Carlists casting twelve blank ballots, and was soon afterward crowned amid general enthusiasm and rejoicing. Upon the occasion of his coronation he declared that he should have "no other purpose than the unity and happiness of the nation," and this promise he appears to have kept to the extent of his ability. It was hoped that under his reign the country would settle down into comparative order and tranquility, and regain something of the former rank which it held at the council board of the nations. Among our own people the young ruler had been universally beloved for his generous nobility of heart, his patriotism, his gallantry and liberal sentiments; and it was thought that his good judgment, in combination with his advanced views on the great political questions of the day, would win for him the support and approval of the people over whom he had ostensibly been called to reign. But the apparently brilliant auspices under which he ascended the throne were of exceedingly short duration, and the honest efforts which he made to lift Spain from its chaotic condition into order and progress, completely failed of their purpose. On the contrary, his frank, manly and simple nature, and the wise, firm and liberal measures on which he relied for popularity among his new subjects in the end resulted in the alienation of those who called him. The day has passed in which nations can be transferred from one ruler to another without being thoroughly consulted in the matter, and no doubt much of the turbulant discontent which marked his reign arose from the fact that he was, by a large proportion of the people, considered less in the light of a rightful sovereign than in that of a foreign interloper. Much sympathy, however, will be extended to him by reason of his admirable qualities of mind and heart; and since it was manifestly impossible for him to reconcile the fierce antagonisms which for fifty years past have gripped that country, the wisest and most sensible course he could pursue was to doff his trappings of royalty and betake himself back to his own land.

Local Option in Indiana County.

A correspondent informs us that four townships in the northern part of Indiana county held their spring elections on Friday last, and voted as follows on the license question:

	Against license.	For license.
North Mahoning	120	69
South	127	42
Ma[illegible]	130	31
[illegible]borough	59	5
	436	137
	137	
Majority against license	299	

THE export of woolen and worsted manufactures, the product of Great Britain reached an unprecedented amount in the year 1872. The export of woolen (or mixed) cloths comprised 40,893,020 yards, of the declared value of $85,041,685; of worsted (or mixed) stuffs, 344,931,897 yards, of the value of $25,000,000; of blankets and blanketing; 6,255,975 yards, of the value of $3,144,125; of flannels, 8,781,808 yards, of the value of $2,381,775; of carpets, 11,799,251 yards, of the value of $9,572,820. Thus, without reckoning the minor items of hosiery and small wares, the year's export amounted to 412,601,951 yards of the value of $154,662,630.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A great source of wealth to West Virginia, which has been rendered accessible by the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, is the inexhaustible forests of the finest timber that the sun of heaven ever shone upon. Already portable sawmills can be found in the midst of these forests in the vicinity of the road, sawing into plank, and fitting for the builders' use, trees that have been standing for centuries waiting for the woodman's ax.

Ship-building was never more active at Detroit than at the present time. The extremely cold weather of the winter somewhat retarded operations, yet the work has progressed favorably. Ten steam vessels, three tugs and seven sailing vesssels are now on the stocks, some of them nearly ready for launching, while a large number of others are under contract. The *Tribune* claims that Detroit has better facilities and can build vessels cheaper than any other place.

Petitions to the City Councils of Brooklyn, in favor of rapid city transit by steam, are being circulated and numerously signed.

England has 673 furnaces, producing 6,000,000 tons of pig-iron per annum, secured from 17,000,000 tons of ore.

California eclipses the centenarian records of humanity with a live frog lately set free from the center of a stratum of sandstone which, according to Sir William Thompson's chronology, must be several million years old.

Niagara Falls with a water power of 18,000,000 cubic feet per minute, manufactures one operating stool for the use of dentists, every day; one spooler and twister, for woolen and cotton mills, every week; and printing paper to supply the weekly edition of a paper, every year.

An ingenious Wisconsin tenant has kept the wind out of his house and increased its internal warmth by pouring water over the outside until he made an impervious coating of ice.

London *Punch* defines a woman as "a creature endowed with self-ornamental instinct." Epigrammatic, but exhaustive.

Texas papers say the past has been the coldest and most disagreeable winter ever known in the State. Snow has fallen in large quantities, at various times, and on that day covered the ground to quite a depth.

Middle Park, Colorado, which is now exciting much attention, is described as a valley about 50 miles long and perhaps 45 miles wide, giving an area of 2,250 square miles, or 1,440,000 acres, being larger than Rhode Island.

A devout Roman Catholic suggests through the papers that a good way to prevent disasters on railroads would be to set up at all railway stations statues of the "saints!" He thinks that this pious recognition of the "saints" would furnish protection against broken rails and flanges, poorly built bridges, careless engineers and drunken or stupid switchmen.

It is said that one of the jurors who convicted McNulta the Illinois wife murderer who was hanged last week, objected to signing a petition for his pardon because his father had the contract for building the gallows. Business before pleasure, always.

The friends of the University at Michigan are beginning to inquire if nothing can be done to stop the frequent resignation of professors in that institution. An increase of salaries might, perhaps, help the matter.

PERSONAL.

An Englishman, but lately arrived in this country, has created considerable excitement in Jersey City. His proceedings resemble those of the bogus Lord Gordon, who fleeced Jay Gould and others handsomely. He made a great display; contracted to buy a tract of iron land at a big price, promising to pay $200,000 in gold thereon at a certain date, but didn't; sold a worthless sight draft for $5,000, gold, to a civil engineer in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; got $1,000 worth of legal services from a New York lawyer without paying for them, etc. Numerous charges have been made against him in the police courts of the city, by persons whom he had tried to defraud, but were withdrawn. Public opinion is divided as to whether the man is a knave or a fool.

People claiming kinship with the royal families of England are becoming numerous. Now comes Richard George Waters, a resident of New York, who states that he is a lineal descendant of Charles II., through the Duke of Monmouth, illegitimate son of that monarch by Lucy Waters. Mr. Waters will not attempt to disturb Victoria, with whom, he is glad to say, he can claim foster relationship through the Campbells. He lives in hopes, however, exclaiming, as one of his ancestors did, "Dieu et mon droit."

William Rysam Gracie, who for fifty years of his life believed himself to be the last lineal descendant of the great and unfortunate royal house of Stuart and Sobieski, and who found many people in this country and Europe, credulous enough to have an abiding faith in his claims to the English throne, died on the 2d inst., in New York city. It was the belief of Mr. Gracie that he was the son and last male issue of the Pretender, Prince Charles Edward, who died in Rome on the 30th of January, 1788, without legitimate issue. Gracie claimed the title of William V., King of England.

George Trask, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, the irrepressible hater of tobacco, has so far recovered from the effects of the Boston fire as to send forth in one the January and February numbers of his journal, and also a fresh quantity of tracts.

Mary Love, of Tennessee, receives $2,000 by act of Congress for services in the war in carrying dispatches from General Grant to General Burnside, in Knoxville, through the Confederate lines. Mary, therefore, has two thousand more attractions than she had before.

Dr. David Murray, of Rutger's College, N. J., has received the very honorable appointment of overseer of all the affairs connected with Japanese schools and colleges. Dr. Murray is reputed to have admirable administrative qualities, and a few years ago his name was most honorably mentioned in connection with the Presidency of Union College, New York, his *Alma Mater*. He has made Japan a special study for years under very fortunate surroundings, and it is probable that no better choice could be made.

State Senator York, the ghost at Senator Pomeroy's feast, is proposed for President in 1876 by the Grasshopper Falls (Kansas) *Grasshopper*. Fortunately such nominations only come, like the grasshopper plague, at long intervals.

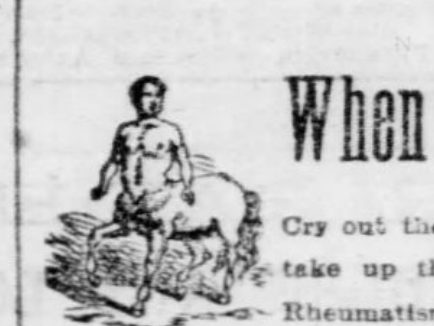
The good gray poet Walt Whitman, who several weeks since was stricken with paralysis, is getting better and expects to be able to sit up in a few days.

Among the bills which passed the House on Saturday was one which will sound strange to the country at this day. It was literally payment for a runaway negro during the war. While the Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Regiment, Col. W. L. Utley, was in Kentucky, a young negro belonging to Chief Justice Robertson, of that State, ran away and took refuge in the Colonel's camp. Judge Robertson demanded his property, but Col. Utley responded that "he didn't enlist to catch negroes." Robertson thereupon brought suit and got a judgment against Utley. The statutes of Congress step in and hold the officer harmless, but only by the assumption of the liability.

Dr. Simon Barclay Conover, the new Senator from Florida, is the Speaker of the present House of Representatives of that State, and has always voted the Republican ticket. He was recently Treasurer of the State, and was a delegate to the Chicago Convention of 1868, and for the ensuing four years a member of the National Republican Committee.

What Time Has Taught Us.

It has taken two thousand years to teach the world that to sustain the body in its conflict with disease, not to help disease by weakening the body, is the true end of medicine. We have the lesson by heart at last, however. We know, for example, that tearing doses of aloes, salts, jalap, croton oil, calomel, colcynth, &c., are the best allies that a debilitating malady can have in its assaults on the human frame; and that a medicine like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which strengthens all the bodily powers and rallies the sinking constitution, is the most powerful antagonist of the morbific principal, whatever it may be, that lies at the root of the complaint. This knowledge has been a long time in reaching us, but it is invaluable. We can now control and cure dyspepsia, bilious disturbances, constipation, rheumatism, nervousness, and many other painful complaints once considered incurable, with this admirable corrective.



When Dumb Animals

Cry out their gladness—when cripples take up their beds and walk—when Rheumatism is banished—stiff joints made limber, and swellings disappear as if by magic, well may we inquire into the secrets of the wonderful CENTAUR LINIMENT. There has never been anything like it. It has performed more cures, of flesh, bone and muscle ailments upon man and beast in the past three months, than all other articles have in three hundred years.

Children Cry—for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil. MWF*

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS: At Pittsburgh, the 1st day of February, A. D., 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JAMES P. VOST, of East Birmingham, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee,
Attorney-at-Law, 89 Grant street.
W

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
USE
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup,
Warranted to give immediate relief. For sale by all Druggists.
George A. Kelly & Co.,
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Chartered in 1862.

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Incorporated 1850. Charter Perpetual.

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1872,
$1,403,435 69.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873.

Mortgages upon Real Estate	$2,022,380 00
Stocks and Bonds	390,830 00
Real Estate and Ground Rents	106,833 33
Loans on Collateral amply secured	249,743 76
Premium Notes Secured by Policies	823,803 90
Premiums in hands of Agents Secured by Bonds	83,236 91
Deferred Semi-annual and Quarterly Premiums (estimated)	130,000 00
Cash on hand and in Banks	121,357 42
Accrued Interest to January 1	56,926 26
	$3,985,111 58

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GEORGE W. HILL,	PHILLIP B. MINGLE,
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Misses' Furs,
Children's Furs.
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Best Assortment,
Lowest Prices.
R. H. PALMER'S
HAT HOUSE,
149 and 151 Wood Street.

CARD.

We have this day disposed of our entire stock of China, Glass and Queensware to the Messrs. GARBER & WILLIAMS. The senior member, Mr. GEO. H. GARBER, has been in our employ for the past six years. We therefore take great pleasure in recommending him to the public, and especially to our old customers, whom we would urge to bestow on the new firm the patronage which they so liberally conferred on the old house during the past forty years.
HIGBY, CUST & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
GARBER & WILLIAMS,
SUCCESSORS TO
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IMPORTERS OF
Queensware,
China and Fine Glass,
189 LIBERTY STREET,
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FOR FAMILY USE.
THE HALFORD
LEICESTERSHIRE
TABLE SAUCE,
THE BEST SAUCE AND RELISH
Made in any Part of the World
FOR
FAMILY USE.
PINTS, - - - - - 50 CENTS.
HALF PINTS, - - - 30 CENTS
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

NUTRINA!!!
1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
2. It is more quickly digested.
3. It is not pasty or starchy.
4. It will not become stale or wormy.
5. It is far more sweet and palatable.
6. It will cure Constipation and Dyspepsia!
7. It is invaluable to Nursing Mothers!
8. Children will be healthy who use it,
GET IT OF YOUR GROCER.

PAPOMA!!!
Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Food for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that Starch is not food. It must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by mechanical means. Our process saves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.
Get it of Your Grocer or Druggist.
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JUST OPENED
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JOS. HORNE & CO.,
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From Narrow to Wide Widths, at Very Low Prices.

Fringed Fichus and Scarfs,
Lace Collars,
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Linen Crashes,
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Heavy Cotton Hosiery,
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GILL & BRO.,
WHOLESALE
Boot and Shoe House,
HAVE REMOVED TO THE
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Five Doors from Head of Wood Street,
And are now receiving one of the Largest SPRING STOCKS ever brought to the market. An examination is solicited by all buyers before purchasing elsewhere.
ALL GOODS SOLD AT THE LOWEST EASTERN RATES.

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Are of superior quality and the Standard Brand. Sold by Pittsburgh Wholesale Grocers, and
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Of low, medium and high priced DRESS GOODS, about half the original cost.
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SHIRTING MUSLIN,
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Five Cases Fine 4-4 Soft Finished
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The above Goods are all sold at much less than their value and are well worthy the attention of intending purchasers.
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At 12½c, Good Ginghams, new styles.
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We are now offering a large and very choice line of CARPETS, at prices lower than for ten years. Our stock of Body Brussels is very attractive in styles and prices.
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FOR STREET AND HOUSE.

NEW CARPETS, new styles,
OIL CLOTHS, new patterns,
MATTINGS,
RUGS, MATS, &c., &c.

EXTRA BARGAIN,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.
NEW STOCK,
BOTTOM PRICES.
Arbuthnot,
Shannon
& Co.,
239 and 241 Liberty Street.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION.
The Partnership heretofore existing between HUGH FORRESTER and JOHN MEGRAW, under the firm name of
FORRESTER & MEGRAW,
Is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Those knowing themselves indebted to the late firm will please call without delay at the old stand, 56 Grantham street, Allegheny, where the senior partner of the firm will attend for a short time.
HUGH FORRESTER,
JOHN MEGRAW.
Allegheny, February 4, 1873.

CHANGE OF FIRM STYLE.
The Jewelry Business heretofore carried on under style of H. RICHARDSON & CO., will be conducted hereafter under style of
L. M'INTOSH & CO.,
Without other change in our partnership.
C. O. RICHARDSON,
LEWIS M'INTOSH.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

STEEL CASTINGS
UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.
We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Porosity, capable of receiving Very High Polish. Can be Forged or Welded easily as Bar Steel, and Strong as Forged Steel. Send for Circular.
PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING CO.,
Twenty-sixth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
STEEL.
Office and Warehouse, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Steel Works.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
Successors to Anderson, Cook & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEST REFINED CAST STEEL
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; ALSO, BEST
Refined German Plow and Spring Steel
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sheffield Steel Works.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.
Manufacturers of All Descriptions of
STEEL.
BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL,
CAST AND GERMAN PLOW AND SPRING STEEL
CIRCULAR AND LONG SAW PLATES,
ELLIPTIC, PLATFORM AND SEAT SPRINGS,
AXLES AND STEEL TIRE,
Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plates.
STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.
83 Water and 100 First ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
CAST STEEL.
OFFICE AND WORKS:
Corner Penn and 17th Streets, Ninth Ward,
PITTSBURGH.

MORRIS P. MILLER, W. H. FORSE, O. B. FORSE
Miller, Forse & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
WM. MILLER & CO.,
LATE MILLER & RICKETSON,
221 AND 223
Liberty Street, Corner of Seventh,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Old Monongahela Rye Whiskies and Very Superior Old Cabinet.
BRANDIES, WINES, CIGARS, &c.
Moet & Chandon's Dry Imperial, Green Seal and White Dry Sillery.
Chas. Heidsick and Piper Heidsick.
G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry Champagnes.
Burton Bass Ale in hhds. and bbls.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
193 LIBERTY ST.,
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
Marbleized Mantels,
Of Various Designs, Sizes and Colors.
HOT AIR FURNACES, for Burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal or Coke.
COOKING RANGES, New and Desirable Patterns.
CHEAPEST FIRE GRATE, saving 30 to 40 Per Cent. of Coal.
STOVES—Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves, good assortment. HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, FRONTS, GRATES AND FENDERS.
Wholesale and Retail Prices Low. Give us a call.
JAMES OLD.

Strength is Security!
ASSETS $10,000,000 GOLD.
Royal Insurance Company,
OF LIVERPOOL.
COFFIN, KELLOGG & CO., Agents,
Cor. Third avenue and Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.
MWF

DRY GOODS.

New and Desirabl
GOODS
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegher

New Striped and Barred Nainsooks,
New Plain, Striped and Barred Jaco
New White, Pink and Green Tarlatan
New Swisses, Piques, &c., new styles.
Ladies' Muslin Underwear,
Night Dresses, Toilet Sacques, &c., &

NEW LACES.
GUIPURE LACES, YAK LACES, CL
LACES, THREAD LACES.

HAMBURG EDGINGS
A new and well selected stock of HAMB
EDGINGS and EMBROIDERIES, bea
patterns.

At 50 cents, Ladies' Kid Gloves, Blac
Colored
Gros Grain Ribbons in new colors.
New Silk Fichus.
Lace and Linen Handkerchiefs.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
Aprons, very low.

Popular Prices! Good Bargai
AT
WM. SEMPLE
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Alleghe

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—ON and after DECEMBER 22d, 1872, Trains wi and arrive as follows:
EASTWARD.
Through Trains Leave Union Depot.
Pacific Express 2:50 a m
Mail Train 7:45 a m
Chicago Ex 12:20 p m
Cincinnati Ex 1:10 p m
Philadelphia Ex 5:20 p m
Fast Line 8:50 p m
LOCAL.
Walls No. 1 6:40 a m
Wilkinsburg Ac. No. 1 7:05 a m
Walls No. 2 10:20 a m
Walls No. 3 11:45 a m
Wilkinsburg Ac. No. 2 2:40 p m
Walls No. 4 3:20 p m
Johnstown Ac 4:00 p m
Brin'n Ac No. 1 4:50 p m
Brin'n Ac. No. 2 5:40 p m
Wall's Ac. No. 5 6:15 p m
Brin'n Ac. No. 3 9:20 p m
Wall's No. 6 11:05 p m
WESTWARD.
Through Trains Ar Union Depot.
Mail Train
Fast Line
Pittsburgh Ex
Cincinnati Ex
Southern Ex
Pacific Ex
Way Passenger
LOCAL.
Walls No. 1
Brinton Ac. No. 1
Wilkinsburg Ac. No. 1
Walls No. 2
Johnstown Ac.
Walls No. 3
Wilkinsburg Ac. No. 2
Wall's No. 4
Wall's No. 5
Brin'n Ac. No. 2
Brin'n Ac. No. 3
Brin'n Ac. No. 4
Chicago Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Li Brinton Accommodation No. 2 leave daily. Pacific Express daily, except Monday. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.
Pacific Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 2:50 a. m., arrives at Harrisburg 11:40 a. m.; Philadelphia [illegible] p. m.; Baltimore 3:00 p. m.; Washington 5:00 New York 6:34 p. m.
Chicago Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:20 arrives at Harrisburg 10:20 p. m.; Philadelphia a. m., New York 6:10 a. m.
Cincinnati Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 1:1 arrives at Harrisburg 10:50 p. m.; Philadelphia a. m.; Baltimore 2:15 a. m.; Washington 5:00 New York 6:10 a. m.
Philadelphia Express, leaving Pittsburgh at m.; arrives Harrisburg 2:55 a. m.; Philadelphia m.; New York 10:14 a. m.
Fast Line, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:50 p. m., ar Harrisburg 5:45 a. m.; Philadelphia 9:50 a. m. ore 9:00 a. m.; Washington 11:30 a. m.; Ne 12:24 p. m.
The Church Train leaves Wall's Station every at 9:10 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:50 Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m. and ar Wall's Station at 1:50 p. m. Leaves Pittsburgh m.; arrives at Brinton's 10:30 p. m.
CITY TICKET OFFICE—For the convenience citizens of Pittsburgh the Pennsylvania Railro pany have opened a City Ticket Office at No. avenue, corner Smithfield street, where Through Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to Stations, can be purchased at any hour of the evening, at the same rates as are charged at the Baggage will be checked through to destinati Hotels and Residences by the Excelsior Bagg press Co., on orders left at the office.
For further information apply to
D. M. BOYD,
General Passenger A
A. J. CASSAT
General Ma

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.
From DECEMBER 22, 1872, trains will lea and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Cit as follows:
LEAVE.
Fast Line 1:58 a m
Ohio & Wng Mail 6:43 a m
Erie and Ygn Ex 7:13 a m
Chicago Mail 7:23 a m
Chicago Exp 9:23 a m
Clevand WngEx 1:28 p m
Pacific Exp 1:43 p m
Wheeling Ex 4:38 p m
Erie Express 4:48 p m
Depart from Allegheny.
Beaver Falls Ac 8:38 a m
Leetsdale Ac 10:23 a m
Leetsdale Ac 12:08 p m
New Castle Ac 1:08 p m
Econ Ac 3:48 p m
Leetsdale Ac 5:23 p m
Beaver Falls Ac 6:23 p m
Leetsdale Ac 10:43 p m
Fair Oaks, Sunday Church 12:43 p m
ARRIVE.
Pacific Ex
Wheeling Ex
Chicago Ex
Ch&St. Louis Ex
Clevel'd & WhEx
Erie and Ygn Ex
Clevand Whg Ex
Chicago Mail
Erie Ex
Arrive in Allegh
Leetsdale Ac
Beaver Falls Ac
Econ Ac
New Castle Ac
Leetsdale Ac
Beaver Falls Ac
Leetsdale Ac
Leetsdale Ac
Fair Oaks, Sunday Church
Pacific Express leaves daily.
Chicago Express arrives daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.
Pacific Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sun cepted.
J. N. McCULLOU
General Ma
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket A

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AN LOUIS RAILWAY—PAN-HANDLE ROU
After DECEMBER 27, 1872, trains leave f arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburg
DEPARTS.
Fast Line 1:58 a m
Columbus Mail 7:18 a m
Washington Ac 8:48 a m
Pacific Express 9:23 a m
McDonald Ac 12:03 p m
Southern Ex 2:13 p m
Steubenville Ac 4:28 p m
McDonald Ac 6:13 p m
Sunday Ch train 1:13 p m
ARRIVES.
Southern Ex
McDonald Ac
Washington Ac
Steubenville Ac
Cincinnati Exp
McDonald Ac
Columbus Mail
Fast Line
Sunday Ch train
2:13 p. m. Southern Express will leave daily.
12:38 p. m. Cincinnati Express will arrive daily
All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.
Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfiel arrival of Washington Accommodation, leaving Pi at 8:48 a. m., and Steubenville Accommodation Pittsburgh at 4:28 p. m. Returning, will con Mansfield with Washington Accommodation Pittsburgh at 8:28 a. m., and Mail Train due burgh at 6:03 p. m.
Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati ville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, Gen'l Ma
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket A

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA ROAD.—On and after December 23d, 1 Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania will arrive at and depart from the Federal street Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny Time):
Arrive.
Springdale No. 1 6:35 a m
Freeport No. 1 8:35 a m
Express 10:30 a m
Claremont Ac 1:05 p m
Freeport No. 2 3:49 p m
Mail 5:45 p m
Springdale No. 2 6:25 p m
Depart.
Mail
Freeport No. 1
Claremont Ac
Express
Springdale No. 1
Freeport No. 2
Springdale No. 2
The above Trains run daily except Sunday.
The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Re leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P. M., and arrives port at 3:00 P. M.
The 6:50 a. m. Train and 2:10 p. m. Train fr gheny City make direct connections for Butler.
For further information apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, A
Federal street
Local Tickets to all important stations on the n of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.
A. J. CASS
General Manager, Philad
ROBERT NEIL
Superintendent, Pitts

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON BALTIMORE RAILWAY—CONNELL ROUTE.—On and after SUNDAY, Decem 1872, Trains will arrive and depart from Depo of Grant and Water streets, as follows, city time:
DEPART.
McKeesport Ac. No. 1 6:30 a m
Through Mail 6:55 a m
Mixed Way 9:00 a m
McKeesport Ac. No. 2 11:10 a m
Confluence Ac 3:25 p m
West Newton Ac 4:35 p m
McKeesport Ac. No. 3 5:25 p m
McKeesport Ac. No. 4 6:15 p m
Braddocks Ac 11:00 p m
Church Train 1:00 p m
ARRIVE.
McKeesport Ac No. 1
West Newton Ac
Confluence Ac
McKeesport Ac No. 2
McKeesport Ac No. 3
Mixed Way
Through Mail
McKeesport Ac No. 4
Braddocks Ac
Church Train*
*Sunday only.
All Trains daily except Sunday.
Through Mail and Confluence Accommodati connection at Broadford and Connellsville fo Pleasant and Uniontown.
THROUGH MAIL MAKES CONNECTI BRIDGEPORT FOR BEDFORD SPRINGS.
CENTRAL TICKET OFFICE.—For the conven citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh, Washin Baltimore Railway Company have opened a Ticket Office at No. 43 Fifth avenue, corner Wo and Fifth avenue, in First National Bank Buildin Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Tickets to all points on the line of the P. W. W. can be procured at any hour of the day or at the same rates as are charged at the Depot.
Baggage will be checked through to destinat hotels and residences by W. ARMSTRONG'S Express, on orders left at this office.
For further information apply to
W. B. BROSS
Passenger Agent, No. 43 Fifth a
Depot, corner Grant and Water s
E. K. HYNDMA
General Superintendent, Pittsbur

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAIL NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH TH REGIONS.
On and after SUNDAY, November 3, 1872 Through Trains daily, (except Sunday), will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh city time, for Oil City, Buffalo and all points in the Oil Regi Central and Western New York.
Leaves.
Day Express 12:50 p m
Night Express 9:10 p m
Buffalo Express 7:40 a m
Brady's Bend Accommod'n 3:20 p m
1st Soda Works Accommod'n 9:30 a m
2d Soda Works Accommod'n 5:15 p m
1st Hulton Accommodation 6:50 a m
2d Hulton Accommodation 11:50 a m
3d Hulton Accommodation 4:10 p m
4th Hulton Accommodation 10:50 p m
A Special Sunday Train leaves Pittsburgh at 7 A. M., arriving at Parkers at 11:40 A. M.; re leaves Parkers at 4:25 P. M., arriving at Pit at 8:10 P. M., stopping at all stations for passeng Church Train to and from Soda Works Sunday at Pittsburgh at 9:50 A. M., and leaves at 12:
Express Trains stop only at Principal Points, Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations, Pullman's Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Ni press Trains. Baggage checked through to des Through Tickets, Commutation or Local, can cured at the Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenu Union Depot.
J. J. LAWREN
General Superintendent, Pitts
JAS. H. BRAY, Ticket A

WHO KILLED THEM
ABEL
VERMIN
EXTERMINA
IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR BANISHING
Rats, Mice or Roach
TRY IT! SOLD EVERYWHERE!
MANUFACTURED BY
C. ABEL & C
Office: 116 SMITHFIELD ST., Pittsbur

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTO
A large and desirable contract is about to First-class parties, with large capital, may learn lars as below; no others need apply. Address
CHARLES H. ROBBIN
P. O. BOX 3370, NEW YORK

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

GEO. B. HILL....C. HANSON LOVE....JAS. N. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 58 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C., &C.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

PASSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, comprising some of the largest Steamships afloat, from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS, payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, and AT LOWEST RATES.

Luther S. Kauffman

Stock and Note Broker,

116 SMITHFIELD STREET

PITTSBURGH, PA.

(Entrance to Office through T. Mellon & Sons' Bank.)

BANK STOCKS, INSURANCE STOCK, BONDS AND MORTGAGES,

And especially COMMERCIAL PAPER, Bought and Sold on Commission only. Whether you wish to Buy or Sell, call or address him as above.

Subscription Books Still Open FOR THE

U. S. 5 Per Cent. Funded Loan.

The last opportunity for holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS to get Government 5 Per Cents in exchange.

We will make Exchanges for National Banks, Insurance Companies and Capitalists, on the same terms as the immediate Agents of the Treasury Department.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, February 11, 1873.

A danger realized is half averted, and the force of a falling object is lessened by checking its force before it has acquired momentum.

Many persons judging by the past, the repeated and ever increasing force of the stringencies of the money market, think that we are rapidly approaching a great monetary crisis, such as swept over the country in '37, '47 and '57. Some of these alarmists are fearful that the pending financial legislation will precipitate this crisis before we are aware. Senator Sherman's bill, they say, for the resumption of specie payments, would come on us with a circulating currency of $750,000,000 to be provided for. They claim we cannot keep this amount at par in gold; that we could not keep so large an amount of gold in circulation, and that by a prime law of political economy, paper money if kept at par must equal the aggregate of coin which could be kept in circulation, were our medium of exchange wholly coin, hence that with resumption must necessarily come contraction. For ourselves, however, we fear most the dangers of expansion, by the increase of paper money, unless the privilege of increasing our banking facilities brings with it compulsory redemption of bank notes, then will the volume of the currency regulate itself to suit the demands of trade.

During the early part of the war our merchants adopted the system of cash payments or short credits, but during the past two years of dull trade, as an inducement to buyers, long credits have again taken their place in our mercantile machinery. To this large mass of extended credits must be attributed the expanded condition of the banks, who must take care of their depositors by discounting commercial paper taken in in settlement of their daily sales. These forms of credit maturing before purchasers have realized, they find it hard to meet their paper and are forced to become borrowers wherever they can find money; hence the cry of hard times and scarce money. Probably to this cause more than to any other do we owe the closeness of the money market. During this same time the home demand to float railroad securities has been greater than ever before, owing to the cautious manner in which European capitalists viewed the innumerable calls upon them for money. With the success of the new government loan and the return of confidence in American railroad enterprises the market for such securities in England and on the Continent will again open up and relieve our market of this pressure. The short session of Congress yet before us insures us against any disturbing financial legislation, so that the only remaining cause of monetary difficulty lies in the hands of the mercantile community, and that is to curtail credits, both by holding their own operations well in hand, not forming contracts which they cannot fulfill, and by selling only on short time or to dealers of approved standing, and thus avert the danger which will otherwise rapidly approach.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	116⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1868	....
10-40s	114⅛
New 5s	114⅜
Gold	114
Currency 6s	....

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114
United States 6s of 1881	117
United States 5-20s of 1862	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	115⅞
United States 10-40s	114⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	....
Currency Pacifics	....

—In the stock market the greatest volume of business has been in New York Central, Erie, Lake Shore, Atlantic and Pacific, and Ohio and Mississippi, all of which have advanced considerably. The stocks of the railroads in the State of Missouri have been somewhat depressed recently, in consequence of the proposed enforcement of the legal restrictions on the charges for freight and passengers. These restrictions have heretofore been disregarded, and the railroad revenues are expected to suffer heavily if the project for enforcement is carried out. Rock Island has advanced on the confirmation by Congress of the titles to its land-grant. The upward movement has been checked by the increase of the capital and the rumored opposition of the leading director who is said not to favor an advance at present. Whether the six million of new shares lately authorized have been issued or not is a point which is carefully concealed from the public.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

February 11, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	114	113⅞	114	113⅞	114	114⅛
Canton	....	100	....	100	....	....
Western Union Tel	89	88⅞	88⅞	88¾	88¾	87⅝
Quicksilver	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
Adams Express	....	97	....	....	....	....
Wells, Fargo Express	....	85	....	85	....	....
American Express	....	68	....	68	....	....
United States Express	....	76	....	76	....	....
New York Central	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104	104⅛	104
Erie	66	66	66	66	65	65
Michigan Central	....	109	....	....	....	....
Michigan Southern	96	96	96	97	96	96
Illinois Central	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cleveland and Pittsb'h	....	91	....	....	....	....
Chicago and Northwest	....	....	....	....	....	....
Do preferred	....	90	....	....	....	....
Rock Island	113	113	....	113	113	113
St. Paul	53	53	....	53	....	....
Do. Preferred	....	....	....	74	....	....
Wabash	....	73	....	....	....	72
Do. Preferred	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	....	....	....	93	....	....
Ohio and Mississippi	47	47	47	47	47	47
Union Pacific	34	34	34	34	34	....
Chicago and Alton	....	115	....	....	....	....
Do. preferred	....	....	....	....	....	....
Boston, Hartford & Erie	....	9	9	9	....	....
Harlem	....	120	....	....	....	....
New Jersey Central	....	....	....	....	....	....
C. C. & I. C.	....	43	....	43	....	....
Hannibal & St. Joe	....	....	....	49	....	....
Iron Mountain	....	92	....	92	....	....
Atlantic Mail	....	5	....	....	....	....

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penn'a Central	50¾	Phila. and Erie	27
Reading	57¾	Lehigh Navigation	37¾
United Co.'s of N.J.	121½	Pittsburgh 5s	72¾
Oil Creek & A. V. R.	34¾	A. V. R R 7-30s	91
Lehigh Valley R. R.	60¾	Central Transpor'n	48¾

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, February 12, 1873.

REMARKS.—The crude market yesterday was dull and prices were very unsatisfactory. Parker's was offered at $2 15a2 20; here it was offered at 6a 6¼c per gallon. These are what may be termed low figures, being a decline from the previous day's quotations. For prices in other parts of the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market yesterday was entirely devoid of any animation; buyers were shy and not inclined to operate except in a small way to supply present wants. We quote nominally as follows: Car load lots free on board at works 17a17½c; for 500 to 1,000 bbl lots 16a16½c per gallon.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, February 11.—The *Herald* says: The market was unchanged and firm at previous quotations. Upper road closed dull at $2 20. At Oil City $2 40 was bid and $2 45 asked. Parker's weak at $2 15. Tidioute quiet at $2 15. Sales:

1,500 bbls upper road, spot	$2 20
2,000 bbls Oil City	2 40
1,000 bbls Tidioute	2 15
2,000 bbls Parker's	2 17½
500 bbls Parker's	2 15

NEW YORK, February 11, closing 10.—Market a trifle firmer. Refined 20c for cargo; 2,400 bbls sold at this figure. Cargo 1,400 bbls sold late on Saturday. Crude in bulk firm at 9c, with little business. Cases 26¾a27c. Sales 5,000 bbls on private terms. Philadelphia delivery held a trifle higher. Refined 19½c.

OIL CITY, February 11.—Market quiet at $2 40; upper road $2 20; lower road $2 20.

TITUSVILLE, February 11.—Market very quiet and nothing doing: no quotations as yet this morning.

PETROLEUM CENTER, February 11.—Market dull at $2 25.

PHILADELPHIA, February 11.—Market quiet; S. W. 19¾a20c; crude 8¾c; cases 25½c; sales none; futures: April to June, 21c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

FOXBURG, February 11.—Market very quiet at $2 15.

PARKER'S, February 11.—Market quiet at $2 15 bid.

OIL CITY, February 11.—Market quiet and firm at $2 40a2 45.

TITUSVILLE, February 11.—Market very quiet at $2 20a2 22½.

TIDIOUTE, February 11.—Market firm at $2 15.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Bbls.
O J Greer	Citizens' Oil Works	709
B S Duncan	Petrolite Oil Works	392
N W Stevenson	Petrolite Oil Works	331
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	235
N W Stevenson	Commercial Oil W'ks	153
N W Stevenson	Eagle Oil Works	467
Wm Stewart	Cosmos Oil Works	160
Lockhart, B & Co	Brilliant Oil Works	460
Lockhart, F & Co	Brilliant Oil Works	296
O J Greer	Nonpariel Oil Works	240
O J Greer	Leona Oil Works	317
O J Greer	Vesta Oil Works	143
N W Stevenson	Fairview Oil Works	317
B S Duncan	Riverside Oil Works	83
Owner	Peerless Oil Works	83
Owner	Fisher Bros	160

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Citizens' Oil Works	709	Petrolite Oil Works	392
Sunbeam Oil W'ks	391	Commercial Oil W	153
Eagle Oil Works	467	Brilliant Oil Works	756
Nonpareil Oil W'ks	240	Leona Oil Works	317
Fairview Oil W'ks	317	Riverside Oil W'ks	83
Peerless Oil W's	83	Fisher Bros	160
Total			4,111

Shipments of Refined Oil East via. A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, February 8, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J C Kirkpatrick,ben	J R McKee	60
Citizens' Oil Co	J R McKee, New York	603
Wormser, M & Co	Waring, K & Co Phila	150
Vesta Oil Works	Waring, K & Co, Phila	100
S Irwin & Co	Waring, K & Co, Phila	417
J Spear & Co	W Smith, York, Pa	59
Lockhart, F & Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	724
Central Refining Co	J P Logan, Phila	272
Total		2,373

Shipments of Refined Oil East by W. P. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Ralston & Waring	Waring, K & Co, Phila	1,227
Elkins, Bly & Co	Waring, K & Co, Phila	50
Total		1,275

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, February 11, 1873.

REMARKS.—With the near approach of spring, trade shows signs of new life and vigor, and we anticipate lively times ere long in all branches of trade. The most noticeable feature in the markets is the "ale muddle," the causes leading to which is not our business to rehearse. Suffice it to say that the market is in a perfectly demoralized state, and the standard prices heretofore given in these columns for Pittsburgh brands have "gone up," or rather down, and nine dollar ale is now selling for six dollars and fifty cents per barrel. Where this "diamond cut diamond" will stop we know not, but we "guess" a compromise will ere long be effected. In the meantime, will retailers lower their rates or enlarge their glasses?

By reference to our imports it will be seen that the receipts of flour are on the increase, and yet dealers assure us that they have orders for all they can get. Wheat is increasing in receipt though still below the demands of the trade. Oats and corn are arriving freely beyond the requirements of the trade; hence the market rules dull. The pork and provision trade is reported moderately active. Since our last there has been an advance in sugar cured shoulders of ½c per lb; all other brands remaining unchanged in price. All other leading articles remaining at previous quotations.

The receipts of flour, grain &c since our last foot up as follows:

ELEVATOR.

Corn, sacks	5,449	Rye, sacks	1,158
Wheat, sacks	2,170	Oats, sacks	6,079
Barley, sacks	857		

GRAIN IN SACKS.

Corn, sacks	340	Rye, sacks	137
Wheat, sacks	510	Oats, sacks	2,241
Barley, sacks	354		

GENERAL PRODUCE.

Flour, barrels	1,261	Apples, barrels	186
Butter, packages	61	Bacon, pieces	[illegible]
Bacon, tierces	110		

The weather is rather more pleasant, and we notice quite a number of country dealers in the market who will doubtless replenish their well nigh exhausted stocks ere they return to their homes.

We omit extended quotations to-day.

IRON MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

February 10.—After this week I shall issue a monthly review of the market instead of a weekly one. Below find quotations:

American No. 1, foundry pig, at furnace	$47 00@48 00
American No. 2, foundry pig, at furnace	42 00@43 00
American No. 3, forge pig, at furnace	38 00@39 00
American No. 4, white and mottled	32 00@34 00
Scotch pig, (cargo lots for shipment)	50 00@51 00
Old rails, D. H.'s, for shipment here, gold (T.'s 50c per ton less, gold)	50 00@51 00
Old rails, D. H.'s on the spot and for arrival, gold (T.'s 50c per ton less, gold)	49 00@50 00
No. 1, wrought scrap, (ex. ship.) currency	49 00@50 00
No. 1, wrought scrap (for shipment here), currency	48 00@50 00
American refined bar (mil'l price), currency	4½c
American common bar (mill price), currency	87 50@90 00
American rails, at mill, currency	82 00@85 00
English rails, (ex. ship N. Y.) gold	72 50@74 00

—North American.

LOUISVILLE.

February 10.—There is a better feeling among the holders of pig, and a good share of attention is experienced for all grades. The market has a tone of decided confidence, derived in some measure from the situation in England. Trade in iron manufactures is looking up, and, while there is no quotable change in any line, nails are held less firmly.

Pig Iron—We quote as follows:

Hot Blast Hanging Rock Charcoal—	
Extra No. 1 foundry	$57
No. 1 foundry	56
No. 2 foundry	53
No. 3 mill	45@46
Hot B'ast Tennessee Charcoal—	
No. 1 foundry	$55
No. 2 foundry	51
No. 3 mill	44@45
Hot Blast Stonecoal Metal—	
Red S. Missouri No. 1 foundry	$55
Red S. Missouri No. 2 foundry	52
Red S. Missouri No. 3 mill	45
Cold Blast Car Wheel Charcoal—	
Ohio Hecla, different numbers	$65@67
Kentucky Red River	60@63
Kentucky Cottage	60@63
Tennessee Dover	68@60

—Courier-Journal.

The Largest Cargo of Petroleum.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of the 10th says: The largest cargo of petroleum ever shipped from this port is on board the ship King of Algeria, which sailed yesterday for Antwerp. It consists of 10,941 round barrels (equal to 12,284 payable barrels of 42 gallons each). The ship draws 24 feet of water, being one inch less than the draught of ship Peter Maxwell, which sailed 23d ult. for Hamburg, and six inches more than the ship Cathedral, noted some years since for coming to this port because she drew too much water to enter New York harbor.

Cincinnati Coal Market.

February 10.—Not enough selling afloat to establish quotations. The prices, delivered to consumers, are 17a18c for Ohio river; 19a20c for Kanawha; 20c for Pittsburgh, and 24c for cannel.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 11.—Trade continues to improve slowly, and agents representing cotton goods are fairly active. The market for cottons is very strong, and all leading makes of brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings are sold ahead by agents. Corset jeans and cottonades are improving in first hands, and rolled jaconets more active. Prints and ginghams in good request from first hands and jobbers. Delaines quiet. Fancy cassimeres and diagonal worsted coatings in improved demand. Foreign goods rather better in first hands, but jobbers' quiet.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, February 11.—Bagging quiet and unchanged. Cotton quiet and a fraction lower; low middling 18¼c. Flour and grain unchanged in every respect. Provisions steady and demand good; mess pork $13 25 for round lots. Bacon—Shoulders 5¾a6c; clear rib sides 7¼c; clear 7¾a7¾c. Bulk meats—Clear rib sides 6¾a6⅞c; clear sides 6⅞a6⅞c. Hams 9½a10c, loose; ¼c more for round lots, packed. Lard—Choice leaf tierces 8a8½c; kegs 9a9½c; good 7½c; order lots ¼c higher. Whisky firm and demand good at 88c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, February 11.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and prices have declined; amber Michigan, spot, $1 74½; seller March $1 76½; seller April $1 79½; No. 1 red $1 77; No 3 do $1 71. Corn steady with a moderate demand; high mixed, spot, 38½c; seller April 39½c; low mixed 38c; do seller April 41a42½c; seller May, white, 40c. Oats—No 2 dull at 34c. Dressed hogs $5 05a5 25. Clover seed $5 30.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, February 11.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; good ordinary 17½c; low middling 18¾a19c. Flour steady with a moderate demand at $6 50a10 50. Corn meal dull at $3 15. Corn dull and prices drooping at 65c. Oats dull and prices drooping at 47c. Hay lower at $28a32. Bran quiet at $21. Bulk meats scarce and firm at 5¾a7a7½c. Lard—Demand good at 8¾a9½c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, February 11.—Flour quiet; western superfine $5 75a6 75; extra $7 10; family $9 00a10 25. Wheat quiet and steady: western red $1 80a2 00; amber $2 10a2 25. Corn dull and nominal; mixed western 62c. Oats firm; mixed western 45a47c. Provisions unchanged. Lard quiet at 8a8¾c. Butter unchanged. Whisky steady at 92½a93c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, February 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and market unsettled; No 1 Milwaukee $1 31; No 2 do $1 23½. Oats in fair demand at lower rates at 27c. Corn dull and prices have declined; No 2 mixed 36c. Rye dull and prices nominal; No 1, 65c. Barley steady, with a moderate demand; spring No 1, 62c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, February 11.—Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat dull and prices are nominal; No 1 red winter $1 58; No. 2 do $1 65a1 66. Corn steady, with a moderate demand at 45a46c; ear, on track, 43c. Oats—Demand good at full prices; No 1 State 40c. Petroleum—Refined dull; car lots 17c; trade lots 18c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 11.—Flour weak; superfine $4 50a5 50; extra $6 00a7 00; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio $7 75a8 25. Wheat very dull; red $1 88a1 93; white $2 10. Corn dull; yellow 59c; white 65c. Oats quiet and steady at 48a50c. Rye 87c. Barley—Western 90ca$1 00. Crude petroleum 14¾c; refined 19c. Whisky 92c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, February 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; extra $2 00; No 1, $1 92½a2 05; amber $1 71¾a1 72. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Clover seed, $6 25 asked. Hogs scarce and nominal at $5 10a5 25.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 114⅛@114¼.

NEW YORK, February 11, 1873—P. M.

The chief topic of conversation on Wall street today was the Erie Directors' meeting, which resulted in a dividend of 3½ per cent. on preferred and 1½ on common stock. The transfer books are closed from March 1st to the 16th. The Erie loan of ten millions of 7 per cent. bonds has been placed in London at a rate netting the company par less 2½ per cent. commission. James B. Hodgskin, Treasurer of the Atlantic and Great Western Road, was appointed Vice President, *vice* Gen. Geo. B. Wright resigned. Henry Clews & Co. have a cable dispatch from their London house reporting the great success in the Japanese loan just brought out in the London market. The loan was for ten million dollars, gold; the books were closed after being open three days; subscriptions amounted to fifty million dollars. Bonds are active at 3½ per cent. premium.

MONEY.

Money active and stringent at 7 per cent., gold, to 1-16, and closing at 1-64 to 1-32.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange steadier at 109¼a109½.

GOLD.

Gold firm, ranging from 113⅞ to 114¼, and closing at 114⅛a114¼. Loans at 2a7 per cent for carrying. Clearings $60,000,000. Treasury disbursements $217,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments dull but steady.

U. S. coup 1881	118⅛	5-20s, 1867	116⅛
5-20s, 1862	115¾	5-20s, 1868	116⅛
5-20s, 1864	115¾	New 5s	113⅞
5-20s, 1865	115⅞	10-40s	114⅛
5-20s, 1865, new	114¾	Currency 6s	115

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull. Tennessees heavy and Missouris firm.

Missouri 6s	94¼	Virginia, old	47
Tennessee, 6s, old	80	North Carolina, old	34
Tennessee, new	80¼	North Carolina, new	18
Virginia, new	50		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Railroad bonds are firm except Union Pacific. The stock market early in the day advanced ⅛a1 per cent, but afterwards became weak and during the afternoon depression was the great feature, the decline ranging from ⅛ to 5⅜ per cent with a sharp pressure to sell at intervals throughout the list. Erie opened at 66, advanced to 66¾ and closed at 65¾; preferred dull at 80a80½; Pacific Mail ranged from 74, 95 to 93¾; Western Union from 88¾, 89¼ to 87¾; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central from 43, 43½ to 42¾; New York Central from 104⅛, 104¾ to 103¾; Rock Island from 113¼, 113⅜, 112¾ to 113; Lake Shore from 96⅛, 97⅛ to 96⅛; Ohio and Mississippi from 47⅛ to 46⅝; Wabash from 73¼ to 72⅞; Hannibal and St Joseph from 50 to 49; Union Pacific from 34½ to 33¾; Atlantic and Pacific from 36¾ to 30¾. The market was generally weak at the close, with Rock Island, Erie, New York Central, Lake Shore and Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central as exceptions and firmly held.

Canton	100½	Wabash	72⅞
Western U. T. Co.	87⅞	do pref	85
Quicksilver	43¼	Fort Wayne	93⅞
Adams Express	47⅝	Terre Haute	10
Wells, Fargo & Co.	85¾	do pref	40
American Express	68⅞	Chicago & Alton	115
U. S. Express	76	do pref	114
Pacific Mail	73¾	Ohio & Mississippi	46⅞
New York Central	103⅞	Clev., Col. & Cin	92⅞
Erie	66⅛	Burlington & Quincy	119
do preferred	80	Lake Shore	96
Harlem	120⅜	Panama	42¾
do preferred	125	Illinois Central	120
Michigan Central	108⅜	Union Pacific	33¾
P., Ft. W. & Chi	91	Central Pacific	104⅛
Northwestern	83	Union	87⅞
do preferred	90⅞	Del. & Lackawanna	101
Rock Island	113	Harlford & Erie	9⅛
St. Paul	53	Bankers' Bills	109⅜
St. Paul pref	74⅞		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., February 11, 1873.

FLOUR—Steady with a moderate demand.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and prices a shade lower; No 2 spring Chicago $1 22, cash; $1 23½ seller March; $1 26½ seller April; No 3 do $1 09; rejected 96a96½c. Corn dull and prices a shade lower; No 2 mixed 31c, cash; 31½c seller March; 32½c seller April; rejected 27c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No 2, 26½; rejected 23½a24c. Rye quiet and unchanged in every respect; No 2, 65½c. Barley steady, with a moderate demand; fall No 2, 75½a86c; No 3, 60a61c.

PROVISIONS—Very strong. Mess pork higher at $12 40, cash; $12 50 seller March. Lard—Demand fair and prices advanced to $7 35 seller March. Bulk meats—Demand fair and market firm; shoulders 4a4½c; short rib middles 6a6½c; long clear 5½c all loose, ½c higher packed. Bacon offered, shoulders at 5½c; clear rib sides 7½c; clear sides 7½c. Dressed hogs—Demand fair and market firm at $4 85a4 96, heavy and light.

SEEDS—Timothy seed quiet and weak at $3 30a3 55 according to quality. Cloverseed quiet and weak at $5 30a5 35.

WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged at 87½c; held at 88c at close.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 11.—Cotton dull; middling upland 20½c; sales of futures 8,700 bales, as follows: February 20⅛a20 5-16c; March 20 5-16a20⅜c; April 20 9-16a20 11-16c; May 20 15-16a21c; June 21⅛c. Flour dull and lower; receipts 7,000 bbls; superfine western and State $6 15a6 90; common to good $7 10a7 50; good to choice $7 55a8 20; white wheat extra $8 40a10 45; extra Ohio $7 30a10 50; St. Louis $8 00a13 00. Rye flour in fair demand at $5 90a6 30. Corn meal quiet. Whisky—Buyer 93c; seller 93¼c. Wheat dull and irregular; receipts 110,000 bushels; amber western, store, $1 96; No 1 Milwaukee, afloat, $1 78; No 2 do, do, $1 68 bid, $1 70 asked. Rye and barley dull. Malt in fair demand; very choice Canada West $1 42½. Corn less active and a shade easier; receipts 54,000 bushels; new western mixed 64½a66c; old, afloat, 66½c; store 63½a64½c; yellow western 65½a65¾c. Oats in fair demand and firmer; receipts 39,000 bushels; western mixed 54a54½c; old 54a56c; white western 55a56c. Eggs firm; western State and Pennsylvania 35a36c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio 17⅛a20c. Sugar steady. Molasses unchanged. Rice strong at 8a8¾c. Crude Petroleum 9c; refined 20c. Turpentine dull at 65c. Provisions—Mess pork very firm at $14 50; prime mess $14 00. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats quiet and firm; hams 11a12c; shoulders 6½a6⅝c. Middles weak; long and short clear, seller March, 7⅝c; short ribs, spot, 7⅛c. Lard weaker; western steam 8⅛c; kettle 8⅜a8⅝c. Western butter firm at 15a20c. Cheese steady at 13½a16½c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, February 11.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; low middling 19½c; middling 19c. Flour—Demand fair and market firm and unchanged. Wheat firm; No 2 spring $1 22; No 2, $1 32; No 1, $1 85. Corn firmer; No 2 mixed 31a31½c east track; 32c elevator. Oats dull but unchanged; No 2, 30c elevator. Barley firm; best grade choice Iowa spring 85ca$1 00; choice fall 95c. Rye unchanged; fall No 2, 73a75c east elevator. Whisky firm at 89a89½c. Mess pork quiet; small lots irregular $12 75a13 00. Dry salt meats quiet; shoulders 4½c spot; 4¾c seller April; clear rib sides 6⅜c seller April. Packed hams quiet; average at St. Joseph 9¼c seller last half March. Bacon in small orders to trade. Lard quiet at 7¼c spot. Hogs unchanged at $4 60a4 90. Cattle firmer; common to choice cows and heifers $1 75a4 00; the same Texans $1 75a4 37½.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 11.—Cotton dull at 28c. Flour dull and prices drooping at $7 90a8 25. Wheat dull at $1 70a1 72. Corn steady with a moderate demand at 40a41c. Rye—No 2, 75c. Oats steady with a moderate demand at 31a39c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries firm. Linseed oil in demand and prices advanced; held at 93a95c. Other kinds unchanged. Eggs firmer at 25c. Butter in demand and market firm. Cheese steady, with a moderate demand. Provisions quiet; buyers and sellers apart; holders firm; mess pork nominal at $13 00. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 4½c; clear rib sides 6⅜c; clear 6⅝c; on demand at ⅛c less. Lard quiet; steam 7⅜c; kettle 7 3-16c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 5⅜c; clear rib sides 7⅜c; clear sides 7⅜a7½c. Hogs quiet and lower; principal sales to butchers at $4 65a4 75; shippers $4 70a4 80. Receipts 1,430 head. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at 89c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., February 11.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 17 cars reported to arrive with 516 head, making 2,618 head; market dull and slow; about 500 head disposed of; sales 87 Illinois steers, 1,303 to 1,366 lbs, at $6 00a6 30; 36 Indiana steers, 1,87 lbs, at $4 75; 34 Ohio steers, 1,094 lbs, at $5 00; 37 Michigan stockers, 819 to 911 lbs, $4; 41 Michigan steers, 1,000 to 1,024 lbs, $4 37½a4 50; 20 Indiana stockers, 992 lbs, $4; 38 Texas steers, 1,014 lbs, $3 65. Sheep and lambs—Receipts to-day 3,400 head; total for the week 5,600 head; market not yet opened; pens full and sheep left over from last week. Hogs—Receipts to-day 2,300 head; total supply for the week 12,600 head; market active at $4 90a5 10, an advance of 20c per cwt on last week's closing prices; sales yesterday 3,500 head Ohio and Indiana hogs, 180 to 250 lbs, $4 65a4 90; sales 1,000 head Illinois hogs this morning at $5 10.

Watertown Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, MASS., February 11.—Beef Cattle—Receipts 496 head; ordinary grades dull and ½c lower; medium grades ½c off; sales of choice at $10 75a11; extra $9 25a10 25; first quality $8 25a9 25; second $6a7 50; third $5a5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 2,455 head; prices have declined; sales in lots $2 25a5 each; extra $5 50a7.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, February 11.—Cotton quiet and weak; low middling 18¾c. Flour, grain and corn meal quiet and unchanged. Provisions steady. Bulk shoulders 5¾c; clear rib sides 7¼c; clear sides 7¾c; hams 9½c; sugar cured hams 13½c. Lard—Kettle dried 8¼a8¾c. Country bacon 8½c. Hogs $3 75a4 75.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, N. Y., February 11.—Wheat scarce and firm. Corn steady at 59a60c. Barley steady at $1 10.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

1873.

Parthia	February 12	Liverpool.
Greece	February 12	Liverpool.
Great Western	February 12	Bristol.
Wisconsin	February 12	Liverpool.
City of Montreal	February 15	Liverpool.
Baltic	February 15	Liverpool.
Victoria	February 15	Liverpool.
Java	February 19	Liverpool.
Egypt	February 19	Liverpool.
Nevada	February 19	Liverpool.
Glamorgan	February 19	Cardiff.
City of Limerick	February 20	Liverpool.
St. Laurent	February 22	Havre.
Celtic	February 22	Liverpool.
Europa	February 22	Liverpool.
Calabria	February 26	Liverpool.
Arragon	February 26	Bristol.
Wyoming	February 26	Liverpool.
MARCH.		
Atlantic	March 1	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., February 11, 1873.

River falling, with five feet six inches of water in the channel. Weather rainy; thermometer forty-six at 6 P. M. F.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., February 11, 1873.

River on a stand, with six feet six inches water in the channel. Weather rainy; thermometer forty-two at 6 P. M. C.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., February 11, 1873.

River nine feet six inches and falling. Departed—Carrie Brooks, for Pittsburgh, 10 A. M.; Courier, for Parkersburg, 11 A. M.; Andes, for Cincinnati, 4 P. M.; E. H. Durfee, for New Orleans, 3 P. M. Rained at intervals since 2 A. M. M.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page.

CONCERNING the Cincinnati shippers and the Henry C. Yeager Monday's *Gazette* has the following:

"The H. C. Yeager, for New Orleans took very little freight from here."

The generous Cincinnati shippers refused to ship on the 'Yeager' unless she would reduce the price of freight; this Captain Vanhook refused to do. He contended that freights were low enough and that unless they paid the current rates he would go out light, which he did. Let the Cincinnati shippers hereafter hide their heads, and prate no more about their liberality. Actions speak louder than words. To show that freight was plenty, we copy the following from the same paper:

'The Charles Bodmann refused freight all day Saturday, and left with about 40 or 50 passengers, and 1,500 tons freight.'

The Cincinnati papers did not have a word to say about the Cincinnati "Ring," who imagine that they can do as they please. We furnish a few facts in regard to the same ring that would astonish these parties who may be termed outsiders. If the ring thinks there is no hereafter, let them go on. In the meantime Captain Vanhook proved himself a gentleman and won the respect of all honorable men, of course not of those who could act as the Cincinnati shippers did.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Juniata	C. L. Brennan	Cincinnati.
Carrie Brooks	Darlington	Wheeling.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Geneva	Phillips	Lock No. 3.

Departed.

Geneva	Phillips	Lock No. 3.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Granite State	Kerr	Portsmouth.
Exchange	Evans	Nashville.

MONONGAHELA—Six feet and falling slowly.

Boats Departing This Day.

Geneva	Mail boat	2 P. M.
Wheeling	Carrie Brooks	Darlington, 2 P. M

THE marks last evening indicated six feet of water and falling slowly. The weather was mild, and a good deal of rain has fallen since our last. It would not be unreasonable to look for a rise. Trade on the landing was moderately active.

THE packet Geneva came off the docks in thorough and complete repair.

WE are indebted to the officers of the steamer Juniata for favors. Thanks.

THE steamer Emperor was announced to leave Cincinnati for this port on Tuesday.

THE packet Juniata is receiving for Cincinnati and Louisville, and will have quick dispatch.

AMONG the freight list of the Juniata we notice 1,825 bales of hay and 200 bales of straw.

AS BOATS are running again in the Muskingum, we may soon expect a visit from the Julia No. 2.

THE barges John Wilhelm and I. N. Whitaker are receiving for St. Louis and will have quick dispatch.

THE Cincinnati papers complain that wharfage space is very much restricted on account of high water.

DON'T forget until the boat is removed from Lock No. 3 that there will be but one boat per day, leaving at 2 P. M.

THE towboat Grand Lake No. 2 left New Orleans for this port yesterday. This is one of the towboats you read about.

THE towboats James Jackson and Samuel Clark arrived since our last. The latter brought up a big tow of empty oil barrels.

THE steamer Exchange, Capt. Evans left last evening for Nashville with an excellent trip. Pilots, James Henderson and James Hamilton.

THE steamer Granite State, left for Portsmouth with a good trip. She will leave Portsmouth on Monday her regular day and Pittsburgh on Friday, 21st.

THE total stock of coal afloat at New Orleans is now reduced to less than 400,000 bushels, barely enough to last two weeks, and prices were $1 10 per barrel to steamers and $1 25 to manufacturers.

THE punctual packet Carrie Brooks, Captain Darlington, takes her departure this day, at 2 P. M., for Wheeling and intermediate ports. The first clerk is Mr. William Harbison, a clever and gentlemanly officer.

CAPT. ANDREW ROBINSON, a clever and gentlemanly officer, has been appointed commander of the Henry Probasco in the Memphis and Cincinnati trade. We congratulate the owners on their selection.

THE coal boat sunk in Lock No. 3, had not been removed at last accounts. The Mail Company have one boat below and two above. The Geneva left at 2 P. M. with freight and passengers and would exchange trips and be back in time to leave at 2 P. M. to-day. For further information see Capt. A. S. Carlile in the wharf boat.

"EMMA GRAHAM" is the name selected for Captain N. Williamson's new packet, just completed, at our landing, built under the superintendence of Captain J. T. Russell and Captain Williamson. She is a first class boat in every respect, and does credit to all concerned in her construction. She will leave for Cincinnati on Monday. We like the name. It reminds us of Captain Monroe Ayers, a boatman who did honor to the profession.

THE Directors of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange have adopted the following, and will present it to their regular body for consideration to-morrow:

"In consideration of the vast commerce dependent on the Mississippi river for cheap transportation to the ocean, and believing as we do that any obstructions placed in the river, like that of bridge piers, will endanger navigation and add greatly to the cost of such transportation; therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That we declare, as our decided opinion, that no bridge should hereafter be built across the Mississippi river below St. Louis with spans of less than 500 feet, and at an elevation of not less than 75 feet above high water mark of 1844."

AN Evansville dispatch says: James Conway, porter of the Idlewild, received intelligence of the death of his brother, John Conway, who was porter on the Natchez, and who died in New Orleans several days ago. He was thirty-five years of age. His remains are being forwarded to Springfield, Ohio, his former home.

Representatives of insurance companies were as thick as bees in the city. We had the pleasure of meeting, in addition to Captain George W. Neare, agent of the Cincinnati Underwriters, who has been here several days, Captain James Barnard, agent of the St. Louis Underwriters; Major Mallory, agent of the Memphis Underwriters; and Wm. Dillon, Esq., representative of the Franklin, of Wheeling, West Virginia. Captain Barnard and Major Mallory have just returned from Mineral City, where they were looking after the relics of the R. C. Gray and her cargo. They are all interested in the Collier's barges and cargo. Captain Neare received instructions to proceed to Treadwater, where Captain Tobins has sunk a flatboat.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R

O H Allerton, 54 bales hay; Faige & co, 1 c shingles; J H Graff, 14 bxs sausages; H W Beaumont, 3 bbls brandy; G N Hoffstott & co, 103 g hides; A L Murphy, 95 step ladders; C O Perrine, 1 bbl honey; D O Shaver, 20 bbls lard; Wm Culp, 108 bbls flour; Jas H Parker, 1,200 g hams; M F Herron, 1 car straw; T C Jenkins & Bro, 400 bbls flour; Graff, B & co, 2 cars l stone; Schomaker & co, 100 bbls flour; F Kober, 1 car stoves; H Rea, Jr, 11 bags cloverseed; Singer, Nimick & co, 1 bbls scrap steel; A Hartupee, 15 grate bars; Voigt, M & Co, 2 kgs lard, 100 bbls d peaches, lot poultry, 5 bxs butter; M D Rinehart, 12 kgs tobacco; Anderson & [illegible], 1 bbl sundries; Armstrong, F & Co, 8 kgs w lead; H B McClelland & Co, 159 sks rags; Head & Co, 3 kgs butter; H Robie, lot couplings; W Holmes, 1 car hay; Chalfont, H & Co, 1 bx g ware; B L Fahnestock, 2 bbls glue; Paine [illegible], 180 t cans; L J Blanchard, 8 bbls pickles; Mrs Flanegan, 3 do flour; M Evert, 15 do spirits; J McCullough, 3 do h wines; A M Miller, 6 do apples; E Seibert & Co, 6 tierces grease; C Seidle, 21 bales hoops; John Watte, 35 do do; Watt, Lang & Co, 100 barrels flour; Jesse Owens, 50 bxs lard oil, 300 cases lard, 10 tierces do; Hitchcock, McO & Co, 10 bales hay; Seghmyer & V, 100 bbls flour; C G Schwartz, 510 bars bullion; T Brady & Co, 100 sks oats; Keystone B Co, 2 bbls iron, 2 posts; Hanna & Noble, 4 bbls vinegar; Wm Welsh & Co, lot poultry; E J Keys, 1 piano; Harris & Ewing, 70 cases wine, 1 bbl brandy, 2 bbl do do, 3 bbls wine, 6½ casks do; W Buffum & Co, 12 bxs bottles; Wm Lloyd, 6 bbls cider; Long & McK, 2 do clay; Haworth & D, 5 sks beans; Jas O'Brien, 1 bxs bacon; Kuff & Co, 5 bxs butter; Penrose & Clapp, 6 machines; J Benedict, 15 sks rags; Hill & Rest, 4 bbls flour, 24 sks do; Fleming, A & co, 1 bx old copper; Rev [illegible] Miller, 5 bbls cider; Ed Dithridge, 300 pigs lead.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Central Ref co, 7 cars oil bbls; Duncan & T, 2 do do; Bakewell, P & co, 10 bxs glass; Excelsior F G co, 40 casks [illegible]; W M Stone, 56 bbls iron; C A Warmcastle, 100 bbls; Schomaker & co, 200 bbls flour; D Wallace, 200 do; B D Moore, 104 oil bbls; J A Graff, 11 bx butter; Gilson, W & P, 15 bbls onions; Voigt, M & co, 19 co do; W Church, 2 bxs fresh fish; Jones & L, 4 do hams; Dunlevy & Pier, 3 do do; Wm Welsh & co, 48 sks corn; Anderson & Woods, 1 car clay; Wm Frank & Son, 1 do straw; R Porter, 116 hf [illegible] son; T Marsh, 11 do; [illegible] Burke & B, 2 do; safe doors; Heintz, N & Co, 1 bx [illegible]; Arbuckles & Co, 20 cigars; A S Gilmore, 2 do do; W G Sommers & Co, 1 do; S S Marsh, 7 cs lard; Ford, O J Co, 20 bags seed; Moll & G, 1 piano; [illegible] & Bro, 1 bx; H Eys, jr, 1 bx; Long & Kelley, 2 bags butter, 14 bbls apples; W Flaccus, 1 mx [illegible]; Stoneberger & Co, 1 bx; M W Frankin & Bro, 5 kgs lard; Allen Kirkpatrick & Co, 10 do; T Hare & Bro, 1 bx [illegible].

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway.

J H Murdock, 10 bbls flour; Houck & McCaggs, 1 car barley; W J Meek, 1 do barley; R Edmundson & Son, 40 bales moss; Seghmyer, W, 200 sks flour; A Kirkpatrick, 100 bbls do; Dilworth Bros, 30 bbls mo; R Dickey & co, 3 bbls b corn; P S Kelley, 222 sks barley; Haworth & D, 1 bbl mol; Arbuckles & co, 1 do do; Alkirk & co, 14 hhds sugar; W Hadge & co, 16 do do; Luebbe & Bro, 2 do do; R Hays & Son, 721 shoulders, 260 sides; Reese Owens, 75 hhds shoulders; E H Myers & Co, 3 tcs sausage, 50 kegs [illegible] feet; F Sellers & Co, 5 bxs bacon; L Muzzig, 7 bales hemp; Hamilton, I, A & Co, 1 bbl varnish; F J Wallace, 4 kgs tobacco; Jas Murphy, 5 do do; W Cooper & Co, 8 do do; Mand & Grote, 6 cases do; W J Steel & Co, 20 bgs peanuts; Dalzell & F, 25 kgs p feet, 3 bbls sausage; James H Parker, 15 kgs p feet, 10 bbls do; M F Brown, 50 bales hay; Thos McMichael, 20 do do; L ing & MoK, 58 do do.

West Penn Railroad.

G Seidle, 15 P Kegs; Penn Salt Co, 65 bbls coperas, 10 bbl [illegible], 15 bbls lye, 16 bbls sal soda, 4 carboys m. acid; Young & Co, 4 hf bbls, 1 package iron; J Wilson & Son, 8 sacks oats; D Taylor, 2 bbls apples; J Webster, 17 bags potatoes, lot pressed hides, 3 sacks flour; Shipman & Bro, 10 bbls whisky; Reed & Carson, 12 bags flour, 14 bbls; J N Straub, 17 e b kegs; H W Buffum, 3 boxes soap; Keifer S & Co, 3 cars bars; A Holstein, 1 car bark; F Weber, 1 car bark; Lappe & Hax, 1 car bark; Hastings & Bros, 2 cars 1 posts; Stevenson & Company, 17 coils wire, 6 boxes tin; J & H Pipple, 2 bbls staves, 3 pcs bottom; F Mayer, 1 box shoes; W H McClintock, 1 do do; J Lockhart, 1 tierce ice; R G Crawford, 5 bxs ware, 1 coil wire, 1 bdl rope, 1 do sebytes, 1 do wheels; W Balstein 3 bbls prunes, 2 bxs candy; O Gleiss, 2 casks q ware, 2 bxs g do; Thompson & L, 4 bales g bags; McCracken & Co, 4 rolls carpet; Ewer & Long, 1 do do; H Blumhager, 1 box shoes; W Brown & Co, 1 box h ware; A W Erwin, 2 boxs d goods; S M Cummings, 25 boxes tin, 10 do soap; Drum & Son, 2 do h ware; W H Irwin, 1 do mdse.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

C Howard & Son, 30 cars stone; Isabella Furnace Co, 2 do limestone; Shoenberger, B & Co, 1 do brick; N Y & C G Co, 3 do lumber; G Kann, 26 bdls g hides; George W Bitner, 1 car wheel; Jas B Hill, 32 sks corn, 44 do oats; A Hamilton & Co, 1 organ; T C Jenkins, 20 sks b flour; Walter Morris, 10 do; Wm Hoffman, 7 calves; John Hoffman, 5 do; F Kirsch, 1 horse; Jos M Clark, 34 sacks oats; Seibert & Berg, 4 beef hides; various consignees, lot butter, eggs, poultry, &c.

Cincinnati.

PER STEAMER JUNIATA.—W J Kountz, 476 bales hay; M W Betzhoover, 549 do do; Jas Verner, 300 do do; Briggs & Kerr, 500 do do, 128 do straw; A Torrence, 12 bxs medicine; Fred Eggers, 12 do do; A W Kradel 3 do do; McKeown, F & Co, 24 do do; B L Fahnestock, 14 do do; Wm Cooper & Co, 11 bgt feathers; Eagle Cotton Mills, 5 bbls starch; B Zinkand, 250 chairs; D W Hontsman, 171 chairs; Jno Bernard, 10 pkgs furniture; A Ortleib & Co, 13 do do; Lemon & Weise, 10 do do; J Wilson, lot h h goods; Pittsburgh Tar Works, 50 hf bbls.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P R. R. CO. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	7	Moorhead, McM & Co, o	15
Reese, G & Co, m	2	Lewis, O & P, o	2
Dilworth, P & Co, m	3	Pitts Forge & Pa Co, o	1
Brown & Co, m	2		
Total			32

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	2	Lucy Furnace, o	2
Jones & Laughlins, m	5	J Moorhead, m	1
Total			10

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	3	Carnagie, K & Co, o	3
Harbaugh, M & O, o	1	Loomis & C, m	2
Total			9

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
J Moorhead, m	14	Wharton, Bros & Co, m	1
Caughey & Hallman, m	17	J W Porter, m	1
J Stemer, m	10		
Total			33

WEST PENN RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Jones & Laughlin, m	58	Smith & Lyon, m	11
Patterson & Co, m	5	Pittsburgh I. Works m	7
Painter & Sons, m	5	Lewis, O & P, m	10
Lyon, Shorb & Co, m	5	J L Herron, m	2
Sprang, C & Co, m	11	Graff, B & Co, m	20
Various, m	3		
Total			149

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—MANCHESTER STATION.

	Cars.		Cars.
Laughlin & C, o	171	Moorhead & Co, o	16
Harbaugh, M & Co, o	48	Harbaugh, M & O, m	20
Harbaugh, M & Co, m	2		
Total for January			257

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
Lucy Furnace Co, o	14	Pittsburgh Bolt Co, o	2
Shoenberger, B & Co, o	4	A Bradley, m	1
Hussey, Wells & Co, o	1	McIntosh, H & Co, m	1
Total			23

Receipts of Coal per A. V. R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
N Y & C G Coal Co	30	Armstrong D & Co	41
Sabie Coal Co	20		
Total			91

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works

ESTABLISHED 1808.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,

Factory BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham. Warehouse 31 and 32 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.

J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, JR.
E. B. CAMPBELL, J. W. PAUL.

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Price Governed by Supplies in Market.

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GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Orders solicited. Correspondence invited.

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Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter,

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FMW OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE.

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GOOD INVESTMENT Near Home.

FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. 30 Year Bonds,

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OF PENNSYLVANIA,

A BRANCH OF THE PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD, EXTENDING FROM GARRETT TO BERLIN, ONLY EIGHT MILES LONG.

Interest Payable Semi-Annually at Western National Bank, Baltimore.

The Graduation, Bridging, &c., completed. Cross Ties delivered ready for superstructure. Nothing wanted to complete it but the laying of the rails, which can be done in thirty days.

The Road up to present date is out of debt. Whole issue of Bonds Eighty Thousand Dollars.

It is a well known fact that Short Line Roads pay the best, and this Line has the additional advantage that it connects with one of the leading Trunk Lines leading to Pittsburgh, and besides, it passes through one of the most productive, beautiful and fertile Mineral Valleys of Pennsylvania, abounding in Timber, Coal, Iron Ore and very superior Fire Clay, the Freights on which alone, without the passenger travel, must produce a large revenue,

FOR SALE AT

85 and Accrued Interest,

BY

Ira B. McVay & Co.

RIVER PACKETS.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.

LEAVES DAILY AT 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.
LEAVES BROWNSVILLE AT 5 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For all Points on the Monongahela River.

STEAMER GENEVA....CAPT. PHILLIPS.
STEAMER ELECTOR....CAPT. R. R. ABRAMS.
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN....CAPT. WASH. STEWART.
STEAMER E. BENNETT....CAPT. Z. W. CARMACK.

For further particulars, inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.
No Freight will be received after 5 o'clock.

A. S. CARLILE, Agent.

MORGANTOWN AND PITTSBURGH.

For all Points on the Monongahela River.

THE NEW AND LIGHT Draught Passenger Steamer

WEST VIRGINIA,

PETER DONALDSON....Commander.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., for Morgantown and intermediate ports. Returning leaves Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

For further particulars inquire of

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For Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg

THE FINE LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER

CARRIE BROOKS,

EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 2 o'clock P. M.

HARVEY DARLINGTON....Captain
WM. HARBISON....Clerk.

Will leave as announced.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

LOUISVILLE.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

WEDNESDAY—4 P. M.

THE FINE STEAMER

JUNIATA,

C. L. BRENNAN....Captain.
WM. S. DRAVO....Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, Agents.

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For Cairo and St. Louis.

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THE STEAMER

Fearless and Barges

Will Leave as announced above.

Captain....J. M. BICKERSTAFF.
Clerk....I. M. SCOTT.

G. H. GHRIEST, & CO., Agents, No. 99 Water street, 2d floor.

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One Pair 22 Inch, 8 Feet Stroke Engines;
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STEAMSHIPS.

STEAM TWICE A WEEK TO AND FROM EUROPE.

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Full Powered Clyde Built Iron Steamships:

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From Pier 45, North River, New York, EVERY THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

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First Cabin....$75 00 gold.
Steerage to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow or Derry....30 00
Prepaid Tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow or Derry, through to Pittsburgh....$41 00 U. S. currency.

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Homeopathic Specifics

Have proved from the most ample experience an entire success: Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the best Family Medicines in use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have received the highest commendation from the thousands who have long used and know them, and will always render satisfaction to those who try them.

No.	Cures.	Price in Boxes. Cents.
1.	" FEVERS, Congestion, Inflammation	25
2.	" WORMS, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	25
3.	" CRYING-Colic, or Teething of Infants	25
4.	" DIARRHŒA of Children or Adults	25
5.	" DYSENTERY, Gripings, Bilious Colic	25
6.	" CHOLERA-MORBUS, Vomiting	25
7.	" COUGHS, Colds, Bronchitis	25
8.	" NEURALGIA, Toothache, Faceache	25
9.	" HEADACHES, Sick-Headache, Vertigo	25
10.	" DYSPEPSIA, Bilious Stomach	25
11.	" SUPPRESSED or Irregular Periods	25
12.	" WHITES, too Prolific Periods	25
13.	" CROUP, Cough, Difficult Breathing	25
14.	" ERUPTIONS, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas	25
15.	" RHEUMATISM, Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	" FEVER AND AGUE, Chill Fever, Agues	50
17.	" PILES, Blind or Bleeding	50
18.	" OPTHALMY and Sore or Weak Eyes	50
19.	" CATARRH, acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20.	" WHOOPING-COUGHS, violent coughs	50
21.	" ASTHMA, oppressed Breathing	50
22.	" EAR DISCHARGES, impaired hearing	50
23.	" SCROFULA, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	" GENERAL DEBILITY, Physical Weakness	50
25.	" DROPSY and Scanty Secretions	50
26.	" SEA SICKNESS, Sickness from Riding	50
27.	" KIDNEY DISEASE, Gravel	50
28.	" NERVOUS DEBILITY Involuntary Seminal Discharges	1 00
	FIVE BOXES, with one $2 vial of Powder, very necessary in serious cases	5 00
29.	" SORE MOUTH, Canker	50
30.	" URINARY WEAKNESS, Wetting Bed	50
31.	" PAINFUL PERIODS, Hysteria	50
32.	" SUFFERINGS at Change of Life	1 00
33.	" EPILEPSY, Spasm, St. Vitus Dance	1 00
34.	" DIPTHERIA, Ulcerated Sore Throat	50

Price in vials, large size....50c and 1.00

FAMILY CASES, in Morocco, with 35 large 3 dram vials containing the above list, with book of directions complete....$10 00
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20 large 3 dram vials, in paper casks, with book....5 00

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Cures Piles, Neuralgia, Toothache, Bleeding of the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or other Organs, Burns, Bruises, Lameness, Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Boils, Corns, Ulcers, Old Sores. The Best Family Medicine known. Price, 6-oz., 50c. Pints, $1 00, Quarts, $1 75.

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Amber and Red Winter Wheat,

In store and to arrive. For sale by

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For the sale of RED and WHITE WHEAT, TIMOTHY, CLOVER and FLAX SEED, DRESSED HOGS, BACON, LARD, BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, GAME, CIDER, APPLES, POTATOES, &c.

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Chartered by Legislature of Pennsylvania, March, 1872

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Open for business from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.
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No. 135 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARTERED BY LEGISLATURE.

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J. L. PIPER, Superintendent Keystone Bridge Company.

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GEO. C. McLEAN, Cashier.

Shoe and Leather Savings Bank,

14 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAPITAL....$200,000.

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G. FOLLANSBEE, JOHN P. SCOTT,
J. H. BORLAND, JACOB S. REYMER,
R. H. PALMER, JR.

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BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT

SIX (6) PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits.
Money Loaned on Mortgages, Bills of Exchange, Notes and all good Securities.
Accounts of Banks and individuals solicited.
Board meets for Discount daily, at 11½ o'clock.

Tradesmen's National Bank,

WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

MONEY LOANED

ON

UNITED STATES BONDS COLLATERAL.

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

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57 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.

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Collections made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas.

Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities,

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

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HAVE IN STORE A FULL STOCK OF

Deane's Steam Pumps,
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We earnestly request all Gas and Water Works Superintendents to call on us.

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Scrap Iron, Metal and Steel.

Also, Rolling Mill and Forges supplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER or FAGGOTED, as I have Two (2) Sets of Rolling Mill Shears constantly running, cutting Iron for Faggoting and other purposes. OFFICE AND YARDS, Cor. Eleventh Street and Duquesne Way, PITTSBURGH.

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Without Valves, Piston or Packing.

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JAMES IRWIN & CO.

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Lithograph of Sections furnished on application.

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FOR GAS, STEAM AND WATER,

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Pipe of any Size, Length or Thickness furnished to order.

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FOR

Wagons, Agricultural Implements, Railway [Cars and Splice Bar Bolts.]

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SAFETY

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GENERATORS,

2 to 1,000 Horse Power

Stationary, Portable and Marine, Sectional and Self-Cleaning

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BOILERS

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Illustrated Circular and References furnished on application.

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Slate or other Covering, for Depots, Roundhouses, Blast Furnaces, Banks, &c.

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FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.

The demand for CORRUGATED IRON increases yearly as its merits become known, for Siding, as well as Covering all classes of Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood used as a safety from fire.

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CHILLED AND SAND

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Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.

ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,

ROTARY SQUEEZERS,

HASKINS' PATENT DOUBLE SPIRAL PINIONS,

AND

ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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ROLLING MILL CASTINGS.

Blast Furnace Engines,

PLAIN AND GROOVED

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NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns.

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BUILDERS OF

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MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

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EVERSON, GRAFF & MACRUM,

Manufacturers of all Descriptions of

Sheet, Bar, Band and Small Iron.

Office and Works, Second Avenue.

Immediately above Upper Monongahela Bridge,

PITTSBURGH

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO [illegible]

THE VERY LATEST.

THE LATE DISASTER

On the Allegheny Valley Road.

Further Particulars--Statement of the Conductor.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SCRUBGRASS, PA., February 11, 1873.

There are no new developments of facts in reference to the railroad disaster near Scrubgrass, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad on Monday afternoon. The passengers who were burned received their injuries from the oil running down the embankment and out in the water from the car tanks, which burned as the fire reached them. No one was burned in the coach, but on ascending the embankment they were surrounded by the fire from the burning oil flowing in the river. The Coroner's jury was in session to-day, and the testimony elicited the facts ostensibly that have already been published in the COMMERCIAL.

The following is the statement of W. J. Banner, who was in charge of the train: The accident took place at 3:26 P. M., nine miles from Scrubgrass and about the same distance from Emlenton. These points are the nearest telegraph stations. We were running between fifteen and twenty miles per hour. I felt a slight jar when the engine passed over the place where the train went off. The engineer shut off the steam and put the air brake on the tank. Saw the car when when it first left the track. I said to the engineer "My God!" Then we went off the track. The engine was immediately reversed. Did not run more than six car lengths. Saw the tanks go into the river. Heard the explosion, and the flames burst up almost immediately. Sent a brakeman back before the engine stopped, and started back myself at the same time. I tried to follow the track back; could not account of the fire. Went back over the hill, which was very steep and slippery. Came near suffocating with the smoke. When I got back to the coach everything was in flames. Heard the screams for help from persons in the coach; could not help them on account of the fire. I helped Mr. Hanna to Black's; he was burned badly. Sent my engine to Scrubgrass as soon as train No. 2 arrived; could not do it sooner. The doctors arrived about five P. M. Sent several of the wounded to Emlenton and Foxburg, and obtained rooms for them. Cannot positively say what caused the accident. One of the cars that did not go down the embankment had broken an axle. Cannot say whether the rough jolt broke the axle, or the axle broke the rail. There were seven cars in the train, six oil cars and one coach. There were about eighteen persons in the car at the time. Bill Casey lost his life, and T. B. Hoover was badly burned turning to save the newsboy. There were but three killed, viz: James Scott, Bill Casey and one unknown. I was on the engine when the accident occurred. It was the second time I ever hauled oil.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

KING AMEDEUS ABDICATES.

The Cortes Adopt a Republican Form of Government.

The Abdication of the King of Spain.

MADRID, February 10.—At eight o'clock this evening the King announced to Zorilla that he had determined to abdicate since Saturday last, when he declared his intention of quitting, though the Ministers strenuously but unsuccessfully endeavored to dissuade him. The announcement that abdication is certain created a profound sensation, but tranquility now prevails. The Royal message announcing the determination of the King will soon be submitted to the Cortes. The Cabinet will resign.

MADRID, February 11—1 A. M.—Amadeus persists in his determination. It was expected that the Executive Commission would be formed to proclaim the Republic when it became known that the King would certainly resign. Groups were gathered in the streets, and there were some attempts at disturbance. Congress last night decided that a branch of the Cortes—fifty Deputies—should constitute a permanent committee.

VERSAILLES, February 11.—Republican Deputy Quinet received a dispatch from Madrid at noon to-day, signed by Figueros and Castalar, saying that the republic will be proclaimed this evening.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—Secretary Fish this evening received the following dispatch from Minister Sickles: "At nine o'clock to-night the Cortes adopted a republican form of government by a vote of 259 in the affirmative and 32 in the negative.

Situation in Spain Serious—Civil War Inevitable.

LONDON, February 11.—The abdication of King Amadeus is the all-absorbing topic in London and Paris. The view is considered gloomy and a bitter civil war inevitable. The last dispatch received from Madrid was dated at one o'clock this morning. Nothing has since been received. The failure of dispatches is regarded as ominous. The last dispatch says: "The streets are now (1 A. M.) filled with crowds of excited people. The Senate has appointed a permanent Committee of Thirty. Senor Malcampo and Admiral Topete, in behalf of Marshal Serrano, have offered support to Prime Minister Zorrilla in maintaining order. It is rumored that Zorrilla intends to leave the capital to-morrow. Senor Rivero will remain at his post as President of the Congress."

Formidable Character of the Carlist Insurrection.

PARIS, February 11.—Le Temps has advices from Spain showing that the government is operating against the Carlists in the north with twenty-four battalions of infantry of the regular army and a proportionate amount of cavalry and artillery and six or seven thousand volunteers and gens d'arms. The Carlists are active in the neighborhood of Segovia and Estella. The city of Saragossa is virtually blockaded, the insurgents being masters of the surrounding country. Balaguer, a fortified town, is also threatened by a force under Tristany, and nine hundred insurgents are before Juncora. Fresh bands have appeared in Aragon. The Carlist leaders are beginning to act in concert, and are rapidly perfecting their organization.

Another Onslaught Upon the Treaty of Washington—Unsettled Boundary Lines.

LONDON, January 11.—In the House of Lords this evening, Lord Lauderdale asked whether measures had been taken to complete the western part of the boundary line between the British Dominion and the United States. He contended that, notwithstanding the decision with regard to that portion of the line which gave San Juan to the United States, there were still several water channels which Americans might claim. The rights of Indian tribes were also left unsettled, and collisions were inevitable. He characterized the whole Treaty of Washington as the most humiliating England had ever negotiated.

Earl Granville replied, with assurances that steps had been taken to settle all the boundary questions. A British commission had surveyed the line, which was almost identical with that laid down by the Americans. Instructions had been sent out with a view of arriving at an agreement upon the exact boundary.

Insurrection in a Portugese Colony.

LISBON, February 11.—An insurrection of natives has broken out against the Portugese authorities in Loanda, on the southwest cost of Africa. Corvettes with troops have been dispatched to the colony.

The Crisis in France.

PARIS, February 11.—A deputation from the Left Center of the Assembly waited on President Thiers last evening and promised him the support of their party. The President told them he hoped he would be able to induce the Committee of Thirty to accept the government's views. If he failed with the committee, he would maintain those views before the Assembly. The special committee appointed to draw up an electoral law resolved not to submit their report to the Committee of Thirty, and declare that they will resign rather than do so.

Steamship Sunk at Sea—Lives Lost.

LONDON, February 11.—The steamship Talisman foundered at sea on the voyage from Brazilian ports to Hamburg. Twelve lives lost.

Marine News.

LONDON, February 11.—The steamships Minnesota, Polynesian and Italy have arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, February 11, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅜a92½, and for account 92½a92¾. American securities—5-20s of '65, 92⅞; do of '67, 93½; 10-40s, 91⅝; new 5s, 90⅞; Erie Railway 52⅞. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance yesterday was £385,000, and the amount withdrawn to-day was £200,000. Linseed oil £33 5sa £33 10s.

FRANKFORT, February 11.—United States bonds, 5-20s of 62, 95⅞.

PARIS, February 11.—Rentes 55 francs 55 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, February 11.—Cotton dull, with a downward tendency; middling upland 9⅝d; Orleans 10⅛d. Sales 8,000 bales; American 5,000 bales; for speculation and export 1,000 bales; sales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston December, January and February at 9⅜d. Breadstuffs dull; California white wheat average 12sa12s 2d; club 12s 6da12s 3d; red winter 12s 2da12s 3d. Flour 29s 6d. Corn 27s 6d. Lard 37s 6d. Cheese 70s. Cumberland middles 34s; short rib middles 37s. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 25,000 quarters; American 12,000 quarters. Receipts of corn for the same time 6,000 quarters; American 4,000 quarters. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and unchanged.

ANTWERP, February 11.—Refined petroleum 44½ francs.

THE New Canaanite colony from Massachusetts, which settled about a year ago in Columbia county, Georgia, is in serious trouble. Curry, the leader, proclaimed himself "Saviour of the World, Great Ruler of the Universe," and so on, and proclaimed a code of laws to which he compelled implicit obedience. He declared that marriage laws were abolished, and took unto himself a wife without clerical or judicial sanction. This woman he kept in royal state. Twenty-four of his followers have seceded and returned to Massachusetts, and the prophet himself was arrested by citizens, taken before a justice, and bound over in the sum of $500 for trial at the March term of the Superior Court. Being unable to obtain bail to this paltry amount the scoundrel or lunatic now languishes in jail.

A San Francisco corporation, known as the Polynesian Land and Commercial Company, has purchased 300,[illegible] acres of cotton growing land in the Navigators' Islands, including the harbor of Pango-Pango, [illegible] land protected harbor in the Pacific Islands, [illegible] the key to the whole group, thus getting [illegible] start of English capitalists, who have been ta[illegible] for a long time of its purchase.

An Ohio lady has in her possession a Bible which is 253 years old, it having been printed in Holland in 1620. It is about two feet in length, one in width, and ten inches in thickness. The covers are of solid leather one-half inch thick, and united by large brass clasps. It contains the family record for 200 years. The book is still in a good state of preservation.

The silver smelting works of Omaha possess a capacity of 500 tons of ore per month. In the six months ending February 1st, these works produced and sent to market lead of the value of $289,000, and in the same time gold and silver (coin value) $418,748. In the same time, base bullion received at the works, to be refined, weighed 4,857,823 pounds.

Texas has one thousand and eighty-three miles of railway, and enough new roads are projected within her borders to make the State resemble on the map a spider web.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, PA., February 12, 1873.

	Cents
Fegan Mrs. Arthur, New York, N. Y.	3
Layman, Cabey & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	3
Thompson Samuel G., Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Waring Henry, Philadelphia, Pa.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, M. P.

A New Dodge.

There was a hearing before Alderman O'Donnell yesterday in the case of Thomas Donnell against John W. Chambers. It was alleged that the defendant had inserted an advertisement in a daily paper—"Wanted, a grocery clerk, &c. Apply at corner of Penn and Eleventh streets." Chambers applied for the situation, when Donnell demanded ten dollars for his services in procuring the position. The applicant had but five, which he handed over to defendant. Chambers was then sent to the store of Mr. David Winter, in the Second ward, Allegheny, but Mr. Winter desired no clerk. Chambers discovered that he had been swindled, and made an information against Donnell, charging him with false pretenses. When the case had been partially disposed of a compromise was effected by defendant returning the five dollars and refusing to prosecute.

Citizens' Meeting.

Last night there was held a meeting of the citizens of the Sixth ward to hear the report of the committee appointed to procure copies of the report of the Viewers on the Ann street sewer and of the ordinance of Councils in relation thereto.

The committee reported at length, stating that Suke's run sewer was constructed by request of the Board of Health, and that no other request for its construction could be discovered.

Mr. J. M Grimes offered the following:

Resolved, That we will agree to pay nothing for this sewer, and that we will oppose the same to the end.

Carried unanimously.

On motion of Mr. Malone a committee of five was appointed to procure signatures to the subscription for the purpose of defraying expenses of contesting the city assessment. James McGinis, M. Malone and Philip Kalkhof were appointed on said committee.

On motion, adjourned.

STATIONARY STEAM BOILERS.

Senator Humphrey's Bill for the Appointment of an Inspector of Steam Engines and Boilers.

Reference has already been made to the bill prepared and introduced by Senator Humphreys, relative to the inspection of stationary steam engines and boilers in Allegheny county. The bill is entitled "an act to provide for the creation of a Board of Examiners, and the appointment of an Inspector of Steam Engines and Steam Boilers."

Section first empowers the Governor to appoint five citizens of Allegheny county, practical manufacturers of steam engines and boilers, or scientific experts, familiar with the management of the same, who shall serve without compensation.

Section two provides that the County Commissioners shall provide an office in the Court House for said Commissioners, and applicants for the position of Inspector under this act must appear before said Commissioners for examination. They are to be examined on construction, and the capacity of iron to safely stand a given pressure; also, upon the general designing of steam boilers, ability to manage the same, and such other essential qualifications as the Commissioners deem proper.

Section three provides that applicants passing the proper examination shall be furnished a certificate, and the Governor shall appoint one of said applicants and commission him to serve for two years from the 1st of May ensuing. It shall be the duty of the Inspector to examine all stationary engines or boilers erected or in use when this act goes into effect, and the same shall be examined from time to time as the Inspector may deem proper. No boiler shall be erected without a certificate from the Inspector that it has been examined and found to be perfect.

Section five empowers the Inspector to appoint one skilled assistant. The Inspector is required to give bonds in the sum of $10,000, to be approved by the Court of Common Pleas, and both officers are to be sworn not to receive any money, gift, gratuity, or any consideration whatever during their term of office under a very severe penalty.

Section six requires the Inspector to make an examination once a year in regard to the following: First, setting of boilers; second, form and construction; third, thickness and kind of plates employed; fourth, their apparent condition as regards imperfections, wear or injury—new boilers to have the maker's name and the quality of the material stamped upon each sheet, in accordance with the steamboat laws of the United States. He is also to inspect the feeding apparatus, together with all the attachments to be placed on boilers and the pipe connections. The boilers shall also be submitted to the hydrostatic test, to ascertain if they can withstand one-third greater pressure than that at which the boiler is to be used, as set forth in the Inspector's certificate. He shall examine the weight on the safety valve to see that "P" or ball is not heavier than allowed by law.

Section seven requires the Inspector to furnish a certificate of the minimum pressure at which the boiler must be worked, and other essentials regarding the safety of the boilers. When the assistant furnishes the certificate it must be signed by him and countersigned by the Inspector, and should the Inspector deem the engine driver incompetent, he can withhold or withdraw his certificate.

Section eight requires the Inspector to report semi-annually to the Governor of the number of boilers examined and the receipts and expenditures of the office. He shall also examine into the cause of all explosions and report in writing promptly to the Governor.

Section nine requires the feeding engines to be so arranged that they can be examined at all times. There must be upon the boilers three gauge cocks, in addition to some other means of indicating the water level. The style of valves is then discussed at length.

Section ten prohibits the Inspector or Assistant from being interested in the manufacture of any boiler appliances.

Section twelve requires the Inspector to give thirty days notice of his intention to inspect a boiler, and in case the act goes into effect May 1st, should any person erect a boiler without the knowledge of the inspector after September next, he shall be liable to a fine of $5,000 and two years imprisonment, and also be liable for any damages caused by defective boilers.

PROHIBITION AND LOCAL OPTION.

Allegheny County Temperance Convention—Resolutions Adopted—Appointment of Committees, Etc.

A mass convention of the friends of temperance was held yesterday, for the purpose of securing the insertion of a prohibitory clause in the new Constitution and to make arrangements for voting against license at the ensuing election under the Local Option law.

The convention met at ten o'clock in the Smithfield M. E. church, and organized by calling Hon. Felix R. Brunot to the chair. Dr. W. J. Reid opened the proceedings with prayer.

Rev. P. S. Jennings was chosen Secretary.

Rev. S. C. Jennings, D. D., and James Park, Jr., were elected Vice Presidents.

On motion, the chair appointed the following named gentlemen as a Business Committee: Jacob Reese, Rev. I. W. McKeever, Rev. I. N. Pershing, H. D. McGaw, Rev. E. E. Swift, D. D., Wm. H. Guy and Arthur Kirk.

The Business Committee having retired the Convention was addressed by the Rev. Dr. Jennings, on the propriety of a clause in the Constitution prohibiting the traffic in ardent spirits.

On motion Rev. G. G. Westfall and Rev. J. D. Herr were appointed a committee to wait on the Monongahela Valley District Convention of Good Templars and invite them to meet with the Convention.

T. A. Shinn, Esq., Rev. Dr. Hays, of Washington, Pa., and Rev. J. D. Herr, by invitation, addressed the Convention. Addresses were also delivered by Rev. W. J. Reid, Rev. G. G. Westfall, Rev. T. N. Boyle and Hon. F. R. Brunot, after which the Convention adjourned until two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met and was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Squires.

Mr. H. D. McGaw then read the report of the Business Committee, as follows:

WHEREAS, The Legislature, according to the prayers of many thousand petitioners, having authorized, by what is commonly called "Local Option," a vote to be taken "for license" or "against license" of the sale of intoxicating drinks on the third Friday in March, 1873; therefore, be it

1. *Resolved*, That we have an abiding faith in the good results which will follow the adoption of "Local Option," and will hail its acceptance by the people as a step in the right direction, and an additional assurance of the final incorporation into the laws of the State of total prohibition—a consummation for which we heartily pledge ourselves to lend our best efforts.

2. *Resolved*, That we earnestly urge upon the temperance men of the county the necessity of thorough organization in the various districts, and the greatest activity in moving forward the good work, and we sincerely hope that every voter opposed to the license system will be at the polls on the day appointed, not only to deposit his own vote, but to labor for success; and we hereby earnestly request the hearty co-operation of every wife, mother, sister and daughter in securing votes for prohibition.

3. *Resolved*, That this Convention views with much pleasure, and unfeigned gratitude to God, the steady growth of public sentiment favorable to the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks, as exhibited in the returns recently received from the several counties voting so largely against license—not one of which has, thus far, failed to give a large and overwhelming vote in favor of prohibition; and we feel encouraged to go on with the work, confident that the blessing of God will rest upon it.

4. *Resolved*, That this Convention respectfully but earnestly petition the members of the Constitutional Convention to incorporate the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks into the new constitution.

5. *Resolved*, That we ask the church of Christ, in her various denominations, to make temperance a test of communion, so that the rumseller, the tippler, or the man who puts the bottle to his neigbor's lips, or in any other way lends his influence to help on the work of destruction, cannot hide his criminality behind the communion table. We also earnestly recommend the use of unfermented wine at the communion table.

6. *Resolved*, That a Finance Committee be appointed, composed of one from each voting district in Allegheny county, who shall take such measures as may be advisable to secure funds for carrying out the wishes of this Convention.

Resolved, That an Executive Committee of five be appointed, whose duty shall be to carry into effect the action of this convention.

Resolved, That we ask the editors of the temperance, religious and secular papers, to more directly aid us in this movement for the overthrow of the baneful license system in this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That this Convention heartily endorse the declaration of principles as set forth by the late State Temperance Convention.

All the resolutions were adopted without opposition, excepting the fifth, which gave rise to a lengthy and interesting debate. The majority of those who spoke on the subject opposed the resolution because it was virtually dictating to the churches upon a question which was outside and beyond the scope of this convention. Whether fermented or unfermented wine should be used in the communion, was not a subject of legitimate inquiry here. No good could come from the passage of such a resolution, and it might do harm.

Mr. McGaw explained that the resolution was precisely the same as passed by the State Temperance Convention, in this city, a few months ago.

A motion was adopted permitting the withdrawal of the objectional resolution, and it was withdrawn.

The suggestions for County Conventions, prepared by the State Temperance Executive Committee, were then read and adopted.

Rev. J. D. Herr then announced that he had waited upon the Monongahela Valley District Convention of Good Templars, and invited them to participate in this Convention. The invitation had been accepted, and the Good Templars were now present in the hall.

The Chairman cordially welcomed the Good Templars, and expressed his gratification at their presence and co-operation.

Mr. Reese then suggested the following named gentlemen as an executive committee: James Park, Jos. R. Brunot, W. J. Radcliffe, Rev. J. D. Herr, [illegible] Dilworth, James Miller and Robert Mar[illegible].

The C[illegible] then adjourned until half-past seven o'clock.

In the evening [illegible] very large audience assembled to hear the lecture [illegible] the Rev. S. F. Scovel on "The [illegible] temperance legislation considered." The argument was forcible and elaborate, and elicited close attention. At the conclusion of the lecture some routine business was transacted, after which the Convention adjourned.

The American

sewing machine works button holes perfectly. Jas. Espy, agent, No. 178 Liberty street.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., February 11.—Cloudy and raining all night. The river has risen two feet. Port list: Up—Forsythe and Indiana. Down—Esperanza and Mary Ament. Business active. Heavy fog all day. Mercury 36 to 44.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., February 11.—Arrived—Wm. Cowan, Louisville. Departed—Pauline Carroll, New Orleans. The river has risen three feet. Rain continued until dark. Cloudy and cooler.

THE TAX ON INDUSTRIES.

Efforts to Secure Its Repeal.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

A Public Meeting to be Held in this City, Tuesday, Feb. 18th.

The tax upon industrial and co-operative associations, and manufacturing, mining and improvement companies, should, in the opinion of those who have given the subject attention, either be greatly modified or abolished altogether. These exactions have become injurious to the Commonwealth, inasmuch as they tend to prevent mining and manufacturing by associated effort. Other States either place these corporations on the same equality with other tax-payers, or extend to them special privileges, thus inviting capital and enterprise. Governor Geary, in his late annual message to the Legislature, directed attention to this subject, and recommended a more liberal policy. Since then the matter has been widely discussed by the press, and in business circles. In our own city, where many industrial enterprises are located, these taxes have been severely felt, and steps have been taken, as will be seen by the annexed correspondence, for the holding of a public meeting, to take such action as may be deemed advisable:

CORRESPONDENCE.

PITTSBURGH, January, 1873.

Ralph Bagaley, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—Your connection with the business of a joint stock company, and your well known interest in all that tends to the prosperity and efficiency of such companies, have suggested you as a fit person to address on a subject in which we have a common interest, to the end that we may be able together to devise measures looking to its promotion.

In his late annual message to the Legislature the Governor of Pennsylvania has called their attention "to the importance of adopting a more liberal policy toward those citizens who are engaged in industrial enterprises, which employ large numbers of workingmen, and tend to develop the resources of the Commonwealth."

The Governor mentions the fact that the operations conducted by such citizens have been "in the main, by means of associations, organized under the general laws which regulate the incorporation of manufacturing, mining and improvement companies," and goes on to say that "these laws, while they resemble, in their principal features, the liberal systems in force in other States, fail in their ostensible purpose of encouraging manufacturing industry, because the privileges they grant are enormously burdened with taxation."

The evil to which the Governor of the Commonwealth thus calls attention, is known to us practically to exist, and to be no less an evil than he has painted it, nor fraught with other or better results than he has pointed out.

Perhaps no State in the Union extends a more pressing invitation to its citizens to combine their capital and energy for the development of its wealth and industries than does Pennsylvania by her general laws on this subject.

She has made the incorporation of companies a comparatively simple matter, by the provision of means by which individuals may assume corporate existence. She has done this under proper restraints, and in such a way that no man, whatever may be his prejudices, can say that the public weal is in any way endangered, or the rights of the private citizen in any way interfered with thereby. She invites corporate enterprise for manufacturing and mining purposes, under wise and salutary restraints.

That in so doing she follows a wise part is conclusively shown by the wonderful development of her wealth, and the growth of her industries, effected through the medium of manufacturing and mining companies, organized under her general laws. Having induced the adventure of private capital and the enlistment of individual energy and enterprise in this way, the duty would seem naturally to result to the State to law for, and protect that capital and enterprise.

In this duty Pennsylvania has sadly failed.

More than that, the encouragement to corporations for industrial purposes openly held out by one system of laws, has its counterpart in the discouragement which results from another system. Taxation, double taxation, and taxation again repeated, render undesirable the possession of franchises, which, so burdened, carry a load too heavy to be borne with profit to the possessors. Like individuals, corporations, under the manufacturing and mining laws, must pay their city and county taxes, and then pay in addition a tax on their franchise at the time of its creation, an annual tax on their capital stock, an annual tax on their dividends, an annual tax on their net earnings, and another on the interest they pay their creditors. We would not complain if there was any reason for all this taxation; but no reason is or can be shown why, after a corporation has paid a tax to the State for the privilege of being a corporation, it should afterwards be discriminated against in favor of the private citizen. Indeed, it is hardly proper to say that the discrimination is in favor of the private citizen, since it rarely happens that individuals can command the amount of capital which results by combination under corporation laws, so that the discrimination is against the corporation and equally against the citizen whose prosperity may be said to be identical with that of corporations, since they develop the resources of the State, add to its wealth and furnish employment to its large class of laboring population. We prove the disadvantage of these burdensome, not to say iniquitous tax laws, not by theory alone. That disadvantage is part of the commercial history of the Commonwealth, attested by facts and a costly experience.

The list of Pennsylvania industrial corporations shows more dead than living ones. Companies have been organized, gone into practical operation, and after swimming awhile gone down under the burden of taxes too heavy to be borne, and under circumstances, too, in which individuals with the same amount of capital would have held up and added to the common prosperity.

Western States whose resources are by no means equal to ours, now reap a harvest from the growth of a multitude of companies whose home was naturally in our midst, but who are strangers to us, because our tax laws render them such. Under the fostering care of more liberal laws than ours, they add to other States the wealth which should belong to us.

But worse than this, it is a fact known to us that we have no corporations in our midst which contemplate at an early day, unless the grievance be remedied, a surrender of their franchises and a removal elsewhere where they may divide a part of their profits among themselves without being compelled to give all to the State.

These are crying evils, and they need a remedy. The time, we think, is now ripe for an attempt to be relieved. The Governor of the Commonwealth has set his seal to the existence of the evil and has invoked legislative action for its cure. It devolves therefore on us, who are the injured parties, to indorse the justice of the appeal made by our Chief Magistrate, and by positive action to inform the people's representatives of what is the popular will.

To the end, therefore, that we may act together, and act wisely and deliberately, we respectfully request that you would issue a call, directed to the Joint Stock Companies of Western Pennsylvania to meet at such time and place as you may designate to take appropriate action in this matter.

Very respectfully, yours,

Charles W. Batchelor, President, Eagle Cotton Mills Company.
William A. McIntosh, President, New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company.
Alexander Gordon, President, Duquesne Coal Company.
Wm. D. Mullen, President, Pittsburgh Coal and Mining Company.
Edward Pechin, President, Dunbar Iron Company.
E. Kaylor, President, Pittsburgh Bolt Company.
E. Kaylor, President, Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company.
George Westinghouse, Jr., President, Westinghouse Air Brake Company.
George Westinghouse, Jr., President, Westinghouse Continuous Brake Company.
John Scott, President, Mansfield Coal and Coke Company.

PITTSBURGH, PA., January, 1873.

Messrs. C. W. Batchelor, Wm. A. McIntosh, Alex Gordon, Geo. Westinghouse, Jr., John Scott and others:

GENTLEMEN—I am in receipt of your letter, signed by you as representing certain of the Joint Stock Companies of Western Pennsylvania, suggesting that a time and place be named for a meeting to consider the interest of such companies as affected by our present burdensome tax laws, and the feasibility and manner of our relief.

I most heartily endorse the views contained in your letter, and can say, from my own experience, that the evil is even greater than you described it, and calls urgently for a remedy.

The interests not only of these companies themselves, but of the country and the State, demand that the laws which so overburden capital, and bar the door to labor, should be repealed, or at least so modified as to be relieved of their present rigor.

I concur also in your suggestion that the present is the proper time for making an effort in this direction.

The suggestion made by the Governor in his message, to which you refer, has given a publicity to the subject it has not hitherto had. The press all over the State has called attention to the truth of the Governor's statement, and the wisdom of his suggestions, that a remedy is needed and should be supplied.

Aside from this, the movement you seek to inaugurate, has a merit of its own. It is in the interest of no particular class, but of the Commonwealth, and the commerce and labor of our citizens, and needs, it seems to me, but to take shape and system to attain success.

I would, therefore, respectfully urge, that all who are willing to join in an endeavor to have the present tax system of Pennsylvania so modified, as to relieve industrial corporations from its rigor, to meet at the Iron Association Rooms, 83 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on Tuesday, February 18th, 1873, at 3 o'clock P. M., to take some measures to that end.

Yours, very truly, RALPH BAGALEY.

CIRCULAR.

Your attention is respectfully asked to the statements of a few facts intended to prove the necessity of a repeal or modification of the present tax system of Pennsylvania, as it affects industrial corporations, in the hope that your services may be enlisted in what is earnestly believed to be a measure which can result only in the common good of all, the increase of our State's prosperity, and the encouragement of both labor and capital.

It is an admitted proposition that corporations are an effective and powerful element in the development of our wealth, and in the employment of our industry.

It will, further, not be denied that in a country like ours, where capital is not monopolized by the few, but is generally distributed among the many, corporations are a *necessary* element in such development; especially in such branches of industry as require for their successful prosecution, the investment of large amounts of money.

The truth of this statement being admitted, it follows that a wise policy demands of the State the encouragement of such corporations in their organization, and her fostering care ever afterwards. That Pennsylvania recognizes the wisdom of such policy, would seem to be proved by an examination of her statutes.

She has, by general laws, made organization easy, and invited the accumulation of capital in corporate form. These general laws are wise, liberal, and, aside from outside and interfering laws tend to add to the general wealth, develop our immense resources, and furnish an unbounded field for individual labor.

Over against this system, however, there stands another on the same statute books, that robs it of its power for good, and takes from it its energy and life. That system is the tax system as it is now and for some years has been in force.

Under that system industrial corporations are taxed as follows:

1. On all the lands, buildings and improvements, represented by the stock of the company, there are the same taxes which are imposed on the individual operator.
2. They must pay the Commonwealth a bonus of one-quarter of one per cent. on their authorized capital stock.
3. They must pay an annual tax on their capital stock of one-half mill for each one per cent. of dividends declared.
4. They must pay a tax of three per cent. on the entire amount of their net earnings or income.
5. They must pay a tax of five per cent. on all interest paid to bondholders, or other creditors.

The taxes are unreasonable and oppressive.

That this is no idle statement, nor one made in the interest of a class, but the naked truth, pregnant with meaning to the whole Commonwealth, is attested by the fact that it already invites attention as a question of State policy, and finds a prominent place in the message of our late Governor.

We quote from his message of January 8th, 1873, wherein he adverts to the policy of the State in reducing taxation, and pointedly calls attention to the pressing need for the continuance of that policy in a particular direction.

Governor Geary says: "During the past six years the current of legislation has been steadily in favor of reduced taxation. Not only have numerous local laws been enacted exempting churches, cemeteries, schools, hospitals and other institutions from taxation, but many general laws of the same character have been passed." After enumerating these laws, he continues: "In view of these facts, the practical questions now are, can any further reductions be properly made? And if so, on what subjects? Heretofore on several occasions, I have invited the attention of the Legislature to the importance of adopting a more liberal policy toward those citizens who are engaged in industrial enterprises which employ large numbers of workingmen, and tend to develop the resources of the Commonwealth. Involving great risks, and requiring for their successful conduct a large amount of capital, these operations have been, in the main, conducted by means of associations, organized under the general laws which regulate the incorporation of manufacturing, mining and improvement companies. These laws, while they resemble in their principal features the liberal systems in force in other States, fail in their ostensible purpose of encouraging industry, because the privileges they grant are enormously burdened with taxation. This may be illustrated by supposing the case of twenty persons, who each subscribe five thousand dollars to the stock of a company organized for the purpose of producing oil, or mining ore or coal, or manufacturing cotton or woolen goods, iron or steel or any other commodity. The fund thus created must be expended in lands, buildings and permanent improvements, which are taxable for all purposes to the same extent as if they were owned by an individual operator. In addition to this the company must pay a bonus of one-fourth of one per cent. to the Commonwealth upon its stock, amounting to the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars. It is thereafter liable to an annual tax upon its capital stock at the rate of one-half mill for each one per cent. of dividends made or declared. In case of no dividends having been made or declared, then three mills upon the appraised value of the stock. Also, a tax of three per cent. upon the entire amount of net earnings or income. Also, a tax of five per cent. on all interest paid to bondholders and other creditors. (For all these taxes, see act of May 1, 1868).

An individual, wealthy enough to furnish a hundred thousand dollars in similar business, would be wholly free from these exactions. The State imposes none of these burdens upon him. It does not keep an espionage upon his business, or demand from him sworn statements of his annual profits. It discriminates in his favor against the association of small capitalists which it professes to encourage. And without sharing in any of the stockholder's risks, it makes itself a partner in their profits and follows them with a grasping hand, and a never-ceasing official vigilance of an inquisitorial character over their affairs.

Such conditions are unknown to the laws of New England, New York and other rival manufacturing States, which, without exception, carefully prohibit duplicating of taxes upon their own industry. Stock in manufacturing companies is generally taxed by them at its value, like other personal property, but first the value of all real estate represented by the stock is deducted, and made taxable like the property of other individuals in the region where the lands are located. It is by such liberal provisions that these States have fostered their industries and maintained a monopoly of capital and supremacy in manufactures.

The Western and Southern States, for many years our customers, are beginning to be our rivals; and desiring to draw for themselves the benefits flowing from diversified industry, they are enacting the most liberal laws for the encouragement of corporate and individual efforts to establish manufactories; and in addition to this, towns and cities are giving large subsidies to secure the erection of mills and factories within their limits. Notwithstanding the discovery of large bodies of coal in the Western States, and their close proximity to vast masses of pure ores, Pennsylvania would still possess at least equal, if not superior, attractions for the investment of capital, were it not for her oppressive tax laws; all of which have a tendency to drive capitalists beyond her borders to seek locations less burdened for their investments.

Nothing but very strong necessity could justify such a variety of taxes upon the same thing. And if any justification ever existed, I believe it to exist no longer. The time has come when, with proper diligence in collecting and economy in expenditures, the State can well afford a reduction of taxation; and legislation in that direction should be such as to relieve the undue burdens of taxation from every form of productive industry. I would, therefore, recommend that the enrolment of tax upon private acts, chartering industrial companies, and the bonus upon stock of such companies when organized under general laws, be considered a full equivalent to the Commonwealth for the privileges of a charter; and that all State taxes upon capital stock, net earnings and dividends of manufacturing, mining and improvement companies, and all co-operative associations, be repealed. This reduction will amount to $549,554 23—the sum collected last year. I also recommend the repeal of that source of revenue known in the Auditor General's report as "Tax on Loans," which amounts to $492,407 28.

It is confidently believed that, with these proposed reductions, which amount to $1,041,961 51, the State can still pay all her current expenses, the interest on the public debt and make an annual reduction of at least one million five hundred thousand dollars upon the principal."

In immediate connection with this deliberate and weighty appeal of our late Chief Magistrate, for relief to an important element in the State, a careful survey of the Auditor General's report, for the year ending November 30, 1872, cannot fail to be of interest, as showing how much more than their share corporations are compelled to pay into the treasury of the State. By that report it appears that the tax on corporation stocks, for the year named, amounted to one million three hundred and eight thousand and twenty-five dollars ($1,308,025); the tax on loans, to four hundred and ninety-two thousand four hundred and seven dollars ($492,407); the tax on net earnings or income, to three hundred and forty-eight thousand and forty-eight dollars ($348,048), and the premiums on charters to one hundred and one thousand five hundred and eighty-four dollars ($101,584).

In glaring contrast with this two millions and a quarter of dollars, paid from the earnings of combined wealth and labor, the same report tells us that the tax, for the time it covers, on all the taverns in the State was $336,116, and on all distilleries and breweries, $5,821.

A thoughtful consideration of these facts, as to the bearing they must inevitably have on the future of the Commonwealth, her commerce, and manufactures, and industry, will furnish an argument against our present tax system which needs no elaboration, and lead to a conclusion demanding some change.

The testimony of the retiring Governor on this subject is strengthened by that of his successor. The voice of the former, on the eve of his retirement from office, had scarcely died away, when was heard the by no means doubtful assertions of the latter, on taking up the responsibilities of his office, and both are to the same effect.

In his inaugural address, Gov. Hartranft says: "The policy of paying off the entire indebtedness of the State, is, I believe, fully endorsed by the tax-payers, and it shall be my aim to adhere to that policy. The public debt, however, decreasing, while the revenues are increasing, it occurs to me, that a further reduction of the latter should be made during the current session.

"The increase in the value of our real estate, and the product of our manufactures, the steady development of our resources, and the expansion of our railway system, is rapidly encircling our people. If we measure the aggregate of our wealth and its growth upon the basis of our late census, we can readily understand how a lighter tax imposed upon the present taxed property, will meet all our necessities in the future, provide an ample fund for the liquidation of our debt, and give a decided impulse to the useful enterprises thus relieved. I sincerely trust, however, that in any attempt to lessen the burdens of taxation, the Legislature will exercise a wise discretion, and properly discriminate in favor of our industrial interests. This is a subject of immense interest."

Not only is the practical iniquity of our tax system as to industrial corporations thus recognized, deplored and sought to be remedied by our officials, but is also receiving attention from the press generally throughout the State. Almost all of our leading journals have thrown their influence on the side of its reform, calling public attention to its depressing effect on industry, explaining its evils, and urging the wisdom of a new line of policy, which shall encourage and not discourage corporate enterprise.

Those individuals among us, who have made social science a study, add their voice to the general cry against the system. In a carefully prepared paper, lately read before the Social Science Association, at Philadelphia, Dr. Elder clearly showed, both from reason and experience, that the pressure of our present tax laws should be at once lifted from our overburdened industries. He claimed, and with reason, that "these exactions upon the profits of all industrial associations have driven some of them out of existence, and are injurious to the Commonwealth; that "the revenue laws of other States place industrial corporations upon a footing of equality with other tax-payers, or even accord to them exceptional favors." He argued "that all tax payers should desire exact justice, which can be found only in absolute equality, from which nothing should be excepted, save those occupations which are created by law, or those which are deemed proper subjects of police regulations."

The truth of the statement of Dr. Elder, that our tax laws have driven some industrial associations out of existence, admits of positive demonstration. The list of corporations that have been organized under our general laws, shows a comparatively small number of survivors, of all those which have from time to time been deluded into organizing under a seemingly liberal law, only to find themselves engaged afterwards in a hard struggle for life, under the burden of taxation, or to find themselves strangled in the first or second year after their birth.

Many of them with scarce vitality enough left, have sought and found a remedy in yielding up their worthless charters and claiming the protection of other States, whose laws foster instead of kill. The neighboring State of Ohio, with no such resources as ours for manufacturing companies, and a far more limited field for corporate enterprise, in the year 1872 issued charters to four hundred and nine (409) new companies, whose capital stock aggregates over one hundred and thirty-eight millions of dollars. Seventy of her corporations added to their capital stock the sum of over four million of dollars, so that the capital of companies, organized under the liberal laws of Ohio, during the last year, amounts to the enormous sum of one hundred and forty-two and a half million of dollars.

Corporate emigration from our State still continues, and will continue until relief be had in the proper quarter. A prominent manufacturing firm in the eastern part of the State is now removing across the line into Delaware, and with them go, or remain idlers in the community, three thousand employees, whose labor might have enriched the State, had not tax laws made their employers outlaws therefrom.

These are startling facts, which admit of no disproof. They appeal to the reason and the interest of every man who has at heart the prosperity of the State. They cry loudly for a remedy, and that remedy can only come at the instance and by the energetic labors of those whom it will most benefit.

The pressing need of the time, then, is, that the industrial corporations of Pennsylvania should, in a body, demand at the hands of the Legislature a remedy for their grievances. If they apply to that body with any show of unanimity, their requests will hardly be refused—*will* not be refused, if compliance with it be shown to be, as it can be, for the best interests of the Commonwealth.

If these corporations fail now to make the effort, when the time is ripe for its success, the blame must lie at their own door, and the common prosperity, as well as their own, suffer from the inactivity.

THE STOVE MANUFACTURERS.

National Convention to be Held in this City—The Opening Session To-Day.

The stove manufacturers of the United States met in the city of New York, one year ago, for the purpose of organizing a national association for the advancement of their common interests, through a free discussion of the various subjects connected with the business, and the adoption of such rules and regulations as would tend to promote their mutual welfare. The trade had become seriously crippled for want of those means of protection which can be best secured by associated effort. The meeting was harmonious, and the organization was successfully effected. The first semi-annual meeting was held in Cincinnati, last summer, and the convention adjourned to meet in this city at noon of Wednesday, February 12th, 1873. In pursuance of this action, the convention will assemble at Library Hall to-day, and continue in session, from time to time, until its business is finished.

The stove manufacturers of Pittsburgh have made all needful preparations for the occasion, and the attendance promises to be very large. Headquarters have been established at the Monongahela House, and, as a consequence, it is reported that every available room in the hotel has been secured in advance for the use of delegates, many of whom will be accompanied by their wives. During the session, a banquet will be given, in honor of the visitors, at the mansion of Alexander Bradley, Esq., at Millvale station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Arrangements have also been made for visiting the principal manufacturing establishments in the leading departments of trade, and also (should the weather prove favorable) for a drive through the suburbs, that a fair idea may be obtained of the extent of the city and the character of its surroundings. Everything will be done, which it is possible to do, to render the visit of the representative stove manufacturers of the United States, to our "City of Smoke," pleasant and instructive.

To show the general interest which this convention has excited among those engaged in the trade, we append the following extracts from a report of a meeting of stove manufacturers of Troy and Albany, held a few days ago to elect delegates. Nearly every firm was represented. The objects discussed are stated as follows:

One year ago, when the present prices of stoves were fixed, the price of pig iron was $35 per ton; now it is $50—an advance of $15 per ton. The main question considered by the meeting, therefore, was as to what policy would be supported at Pittsburgh, in view of this increase.

This advance in pig iron affects both the manufacturer and consumer of every article made from iron. The manufacturer may not feel disposed, in all cases, to add the entire increase to the prices of goods made by him; yet he will do so in considerable degree. For instance the local dealers, on motion of S. H. Ransom, agreed to recommend an advance of only one-half cent per pound upon stoves; while the advance of the iron men is three-quarters. This advance of one-half cent, therefore, if the Convention at Pittsburgh agrees, is the proportion of the advance in pig iron which will be borne by the consumer. And thus it will probably be with other iron goods.

The effect of this advance on iron can hardly be imagined. It will increase the cost of every tool of the mechanic, every implement of the farmer, every utensil of the household. We are not, in stating the case, finding fault with the increase; although the manufacturers do complain, and very loudly. It was stated, at the meeting, that the profits on pig iron is at least twenty dollars per ton, and hence the advance in price was deemed exorbitant. However, the law of supply and demand, which governs, sustains the advance, undoubtedly.

The meeting, on motion of Mr. Eddy, of Troy, took another step in advance. It resolved to favor, at Pittsburgh, a recommendation to abolish the duty on pig iron. It appears that it is necessary in some cases to use Scotch iron; and the abolition of the tariff, it is hoped, will have the effect to reduce the price of that commodity particularly, as generally of all iron. Mr. Redfield stated that, while he had been a protectionist, yet as the iron and stove interests had now reached a point where they can sustain themselves, he deemed it the best policy of the government to consider the interests of the consumer and manufacturer by throwing the iron trade open to the world.

A number of other minor questions, relating to prices, were disposed of. Nearly every firm present agreed to be represented at Pittsburgh.

Yesterday and last night a large number of delegates to the Convention arrived in the city. The meeting to-day will commence at noon, with Mr. John S. Perry, of Albany, New York, in the chair.

The session promises not only to be an interesting but important one, as matters of grave interest to the manufacturers of stoves will be discussed and disposed of.

CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Regular Meeting Yesterday—The New Board Organized—President and Secretary Elected—The Cash on Hand—The Enrollment of Pupils, Attendance, &c., at the Public Schools.

Yesterday the members of the Central Board of Education held a regular meeting, at which the following members of the old Board were present: Messrs. Ahl, Caldwell, Case, Cohen, Craig, Fleming, Kehew, Lewis, Mason, Mitchell, McEwen, Nobbs, Pitcairn, Praetsch, Rankin, Shaw, Sims, Sterrett, Strain, Wilkinson, and Wilson President.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Lewis moved that the new members (a number of whom occupied the lobby) be admitted to seats. Adopted.

The report of the City Superintendent, Prof. Luckey, was next read. It showed that during January 40 male and 212 female teachers had been employed. The enrollment in the old city was 5,370 male and 5,179 females, a total of 10,549, with an average attendance of 8,747. The South Side schools had an enrollment of 2,096 males and 2,069 females, a total of 4,165, with an average attendance of 3,413. The report concluded by announcing the change of meeting place of the Board from the High School to the old rooms of the Board on Fourth avenue. Report received.

Prof. Jilson, Principal of the High School, submitted a report for January, showing that 160 females and 359 males had attended the school during January. The school was in session 20 days during the month. The resignation of Prof. Crumb was reported. Mr. Jilson also called attention to the fact that Profs. Kenaston and Crewshaw had also resigned during this term, and suggested to the Board the propriety of taking some measures to prevent changes of instructors.

Secretary Sergeant reported that warrants to the amount of $20,711 46 had been drawn since the last meeting.

The several reports were received and filed.

Mr. Craig, from the Finance Committee made a verbal report, and stated that there was a cash balance of $37,258 59 in the hands of the treasurer. During January the payments had been $7,220, and the receipts from pupils $240. The deficit of the whole year would probably be $15,000, which was a creditable showing, considering that last year the deficit was $55,000. Mr. Craig also stated there was a balance due from the former city Treasurer, which had never been adjusted. Mr. Cohen had proceeded against the Treasurer civilly, and a speedy settlement of the account was looked for. The report was received.

Mr. Sterrett, from the Committee on High School, reported the resignation of Prof. Crumb, and stated that the Principal of the school had made arrangements to fill the vacancy temporarily. Received and filed.

The Secretary, Mr. Sergeant, then read the resignation of Prof. Crumb, which was accepted. The gentleman stated that the salary paid did not warrant him in retaining the position.

Mr. Nobbs announced that seventy pupils were attending the Miller street school, and that a teacher was wanted for the school to fill a vacancy. Approved.

Mr. Nobbs reported that $3,723 30 had been expended in the maintenance of the evening schools during January. Accepted, filed and report confirmed.

Mr. Fleming moved that all bills contracted by the old Board be paid when properly indorsed by the committees. Passed.

The old Board then adjourned.

A temporary organization of the new Board was effected by calling Mr. Nobbs to the chair and electing Mr. Frank P. Case Secretary.

The new members then presented their credentials and the Board as now organized consists of the following gentlemen representing the districts named:

Colfax, Lewis J. Fleming; Duquesne, Josiah Cohen; Forbes, Frank P. Case; Franklin, H. Lee Mason; Grant, David Sims; Hancock, Chas. B. Strain; Highland, Hon. J. P. Sterrett; Howard, Gustavus Praetsch; Lawrence, John Wilkinson; Liberty, Thomas Aiken; Lincoln, Charles A. Kehew; Mount Albion, Charles W. Lewis; Moorhead, James McEwen; North, Thomas W. Shaw; Oakland, Thomas J. Craig; O'Hara, Joseph H. Nobbs; Peebles, M. W. Rankin; Ralston, J. Ahl; Springfield, J. F. Caldwell; South, John Wilson; Washington, Joseph Mitchell; Ormsby, Wm. McClurg; East Birmingham, C. J. Schultz; St. Clair, Joseph Kimmel; Birmingham, W. C. Aughinbaugh; Mount Washington, Samuel Harper; Temperanceville, Dr. T. P. Graham; Union, John L. Vaughn; Allentown, John W. Turney; Monongahela, G. W. Jope; South Pittsburgh, Wm. H. Barker; West Pittsburgh, R. S. Hemlup.

The Secretary read the credentials of the new members, which were approved and they were declared members of the new Board.

Some members of the Board asked that the matter of accepting the credentials of Mr. Arthurs be laid over, it being alleged that the board electing him had been illegally constituted.

Mr. McEwen moved that the case be referred to a committee of three. Adopted, and Messrs. McEwen, Wilkinson and Lewis were appointed to report at the next meeting.

Mr. Lewis moved that in electing a President and Secretary of the Board that the election be by ballot. Adopted.

Mr. Case nominated Thomas J. Craig, of Oakland district, for Permanent President of the Board, and Mr. Sims nominated John Wilson, of South district, and on motion the nominations closed.

Judge Sterrett and Dr. Ahl were appointed tellers and collected the ballots which, upon being counted, resulted as follows: Mr. T. J. Craig, 20; Mr. John Wilson, 11. Mr. Craig having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared elected.

Mr. Craig, on taking his seat, thanked the Board for the honor conferred upon him. The new members from the South Side were warmly welcomed and assured that they would be properly cared for. The speaker would try to preside to the satisfaction of all, and to rule with the strictest impartiality.

Mr. Cohen moved that the Board proceed to the election of a Secretary for the ensuing year. Adopted.

Mr. Fleming nominated Mr. John A. Sergeant and Mr. Cohen nominated Chas. A. Kehew.

Mr. Wilson withdrew the name of Mr. Sergeant and Mr. Kehew was unanimously elected.

Mr. Kehew returned thanks for the honor conferred in a few neat remarks.

Mr. Nobbs moved that the salary of the Secretary be fixed at $1,800 per annum. Adopted.

The election of a Messenger was referred to the High School Committee.

Mr. Fleming moved that Mr. Cohen be elected Solicitor of the Board. Adopted.

Mr. Cohen returned thanks for the selection in a humorous address. He pledged himself to collect the taxes due the Board, and to fulfil the duties of the office to the best of his ability.

Mr. Case moved that when the Board adjourns it adjourn until Tuesday of next week. Adopted.

Mr. Wilson moved that the rules governing the Board last year be adopted for this. Adopted.

Mr. Fleming moved to increase the committees to seven. Lost, and the committees left as formerly, to consist of five.

The members then drew for seats and the meeting adjourned.

THE INSURANCE LAWS.

An Act to Establish an Insurance Department.

The bill introduced into the Senate, by Mr. Rutan, a few days ago, entitled "an act to establish an Insurance Department," provides that the execution of the laws of the Commonwealth, in relation to insurance, shall be in charge of the Insurance Department, the chief officer of which shall be appointed by the Governor, for a term of three years, at a salary of $3,000 per annum, and shall be known as "the Insurance Commissioner of Pennsylvania." He shall have power to employ such clerks as may be required, to be paid at the same rate as the clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. One of these clerks shall be Deputy Commissioner, with power to act in the absence of the Commissioner, and shall receive $1,800 per annum. All books, records, etc., in the Auditor General's office, relating to insurance, shall be transferred to the Insurance Commissioner. It shall be his duty:

1. To see that all laws of this State relating to insurance are faithfully executed; to file in his office every charter now or hereafter required to be filed, and furnish certified copies thereof on application.

2. Calculate each year the net value of all the policies in force in each life insurance company doing business in the State, organized by authority of this State, and of every other life insurance company doing business in this State—which calculation shall be based on the American experience table of mortality, and four and one-half per cent. interest per annum; and the net value of a policy at any time shall be taken to be the single net premium which will at that time effect the insurance, less the value at that time of the future net premiums called for by the table of mortality and rate of interest.

3. When found that any life insurance company doing business in this State has not on hand the net value of all its policies in force, after all other debts and claims have been provided for, the Insurance Commissioner shall publish the fact that the condition of the company is below the standard of legal safety, and require the company to cease doing new business.

4. He shall accept the valuations made by the Insurance Commissioner of the State under which the life insurance company was organized, when such valuations have been properly made.

5. For every company doing fire insurance business he shall calculate the reinsurance reserve for unexpired fire risks by taking fifty per cent. of the premiums received on all unexpired risks that have less than one year to run, and a *pro rata* of all premiums received on risks that have more than one year to run; and in marine and inland insurance he shall charge all the premiums received on unexpired risks as a reinsurance reserve. When the reinsurance reserve is less than forty per cent. of all the premiums received during the year, the reinsurance reserve in this case shall be the whole of the premiums received on all its unexpired risks.

6. Having charged the reinsurance reserve, and adding thereto all other debts, he shall, in case he finds the capital stock impaired to the extent of twenty per cent., give notice to the company to make good its whole capital stock within sixty days, and if this is not done he shall require it to cease doing new business, and institute legal proceedings to determine what further shall be done. After notice to make good the whole capital stock, the company shall forthwith call upon the stockholders for such amount as may be required, and in case any stockholder refuses to pay the assessment, the company may require the return of the original certificate, and issue to such stockholder a new certificate in such amount as may be proportionately due him. Whenever the capital stock of a joint stock fire or marine insurance company becomes impaired, the Commissioner may permit the company to reduce its capital stock and the par value of its shares to the extent of impairment, under certain specified limitations.

7. After a life insurance company has been notified to cease doing new business, the Commissioner shall examine rigidly all its affairs, and if no fraud or gross recklessness are found, he may permit it to continue in charge of its business for one year, provided there is reason to believe it will re-establish the legal net value of its policies.

8. Whenever the Commissioner shall have reason to believe that any insurance company is insolvent, or fraudulently conducted, he shall notify the Attorney General, who shall apply to any Court for an order requiring said company to show cause why their business should not be closed. The facts shall be determined by a Commissioner, and if the com-company is insolvent, the Court shall decree a dissolution and distribution of its effects; if not, the company may resume.

9. The Commissioner shall publish the results of his examinations into the affairs of any company, whenever he deems it for the public interest to do so. He may suspend the entire business of any company for compliance with the provisions of this act.

10. He is given free access to all books and papers of any insurance company or agency within the State; may summon and examine any person under oath, and prosecute for all violations of this act.

Fees are authorized to be collected for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the department; and if the fees are insufficient the excess shall be assessed, in just proportion, upon all the companies.

Each company must file with the commissioner, within ninety days after the first of May next, a copy of the charter, certificate of time of organization, location of principal place of business, names of officers, etc., and as soon as practicable the commissioner shall institute an examination into its affairs. One hundred dollars penalty will be imposed for each month's delay in complying with this section.

No contract of insurance can be made by any person or company, without complying with this act. Any person or corporation, receiving premiums or forwarding applications, or in any way transacting business for any insurance company not of this State, without authority agreeably to this act, shall incur a penalty of five hundred dollars for each month or fraction thereof, during which such illegal business was transacted.

The provisions of this act shall not be applicable to insurance companies incorporated by other States, or by the United States, or by foreign governments, until after the first day of January, 1874; nor shall it apply to fire insurance companies of this State, organized and conducted on the purely mutual plan, with premium notes as the basis of security, and without capital stock guaranty capital, or accumulated reserve in lieu of capital stock, *Provided* That purely mutual fire insurance companies, not subject to the provisions of this act, shall not do business beyond the limits of this State.

That it shall not be lawful for any city, county or municipality, to impose or collect any license fee or tax upon insurance companies or their agents authorized to transact business under this act.

That the act entitled "An Act to revise, amend and consolidate the several laws regulating the licensing of foreign insurance companies," approved April 11th, 1868, be and the same is hereby repealed, said repeal to date from the first day of January, 1874, saving, however, to the Commonwealth the right to collect all taxes and fees accrued under said act, for which purpose it shall continue in full force and effect.

THE Pittsburgh Book and News Company, No. 146 Wood street, have the Tribune Almanac on their counter. It is one of the most valuable little books for ready reference ever published.

DISTRICT M. E. CONFERENCE.

Opening Session—Appointment of Committees—Reports, Discussions Etc.

The first session of the West Pittsburgh, M. E. District Conference was commenced on Monday evening in the church at Temperanceville, when a sermon was preached by the Rev. H. C. Beacom, of the M. E. Church at Washington, Pa., who discoursed from John 1; 45, 46.

The Conference reassembled yesterday morning, and was called to order by Dr. S. H Minor, presiding elder of the district, who will preside during the sessions of the Conference. Rev. R. T. Miller pastor of the church was elected Secretary, and J. R. Keys Treasurer. Three-quarters of an hour were spent in devotional exercises.

After the appointment of a Nominating Committee, the pastors of the different charges reported the temporal and spiritual condition of their respective congregations:

The Nominating Committee reported as follows:

1. On Local Preachers' Work—Revs. James H. Hollingshead, W. H. Kincaid and M. S. Kendig.
2. Sunday Schools—Revs. J. R. Keys, L. H. Baker and J. R. Fleming.
3. Benevolent Enterprises—Rev. E. R. Jones, and Messrs. Captain J. A. Wood and James Reed.
4. Unoccupied Territory—Revs. D. A. Pierce, J. Dermitt and M. M. Sweeny.
5. Best Method of Raising Preachers' Salary—Revs. T. Storer and R. T. Miller.
6. Examination of Local Ministers and Exhorters, Candidates for License and for Orders—Revs. H. C. Bracom, J. Dillon and L. M. Gardner.

Conference convened in the afternoon and was opened with religious exercises. The characters of following named local ministers were examined and passed: Wm. Bell, James Mills, Edward Holmes, Edward Hunter, Chaplain Dermitt, Thomas Watkins, W. Marshall, P. Plummer, J. Pelly, M. Grove, G. Archbold. The characters of W. H. Kincaid and Jacob S. Shaffer, local deacons and J. Handlin, E. Robinson, J. Adams, Samuel W. Hay, exhorters, were also passed.

A motion was adopted that the Conference, at its future sessions, would not renew the license of any local preacher who is not present or fails to send a justifiable excuse for his absence.

On motion, the cases of the exhorters who have not reported or sent a report, were laid over until the next session of the Conference.

In the evening the Superintendents of Sabbath schools reported their methods of conducting Sabbath schools. A discussion followed on "How shall we best secure the co-operation of the church in the Sunday school work," etc.

The Conference is held in the church of which the Secretary, Rev. R. T. Miller, is pastor, who has been favored with an extraordinary revival of religion in his congregation. Over three hundred persons have professed conversion, and still the good work goes on. He is quite popular.

The President, Dr. Minor, makes a fine presiding officer.

The acquisition of this sturdy borough to the city, forming the Thirty-sixth ward, will result in benefit to the city. The town is located just between the Washington and Steubenville turnpike roads, and through which, also, much of the coal trade passes.

The Conference will hold sessions this morning, afternoon and evening—closing with a sermon by Rev. J. Dillon, followed with Lord's Supper.

The Prison Society.

The monthly meeting of the Prison Society was held yesterday, Dr. Robert Wray presiding in the absence of the President. Messrs. George Garrison and W. K. Van Gilder were unanimously elected members. The Treasurer, Mr. J. D. Carlisle, presented his report, which was accepted. He also gave an account of the Prison Congress at Baltimore, making special reference to the Association organized in New York for taking care of and educating destitute children. A resolution was offered by the Rev. Mr. Dermitt, and passed, heartily approving of the plan for preventing crime and taking care of and educating destitute children; also of the proposed law making education compulsory. The Society adjourned to meet on the second Tuesday of March.

"Fast Young Men."

The interesting homily of Rev. Henry Morgan on the subject of "Fast Young Men," was delivered before a large audience at Music Hall last evening. Every grade was represented, from the lively cash boy to the dapper salesman, the sedate head clerk, and even the employer; and many ladies were among the auditors. Seated upon the platform were a number of gentlemen, whose faces were rather unfamiliar, and inquiry revealed the fact that a delegation of legislators was in attendance. He presented two classes of fast men, those who had reformed, and those who resisted every effort for their reclamation. The lecture lasted an hour and fifteen minutes, and was listened to with deep interest throughout.—*Boston Herald.*

To the Members of Common Council.

The resolutions in respect to the memory of ex-Governer John W. Geary adopted in Select Council, calling for a joint committee of Councils, not having been received, and no action having been taken thereon by our Council, as many of you as can are earnestly requested to join the committee appointed by the other branch of Councils, at the Union Depot, Wednesday evening, the 12th instant, at 8:40, to proceed to Harrisburg to attend the funeral obsequies of our late Governor, John W. Geary, deceased.

W. B. NEGLEY,
President Common Council.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

YESTERDAY the steamboat Juniata brought to this city 1,825 bales of hay.

ALDERMAN BERG, of the Twenty-eighth ward, has received his commission.

THE Woman's Suffrage Association will meet in the Maltby building to-morrow evening.

THE Rev. E. H. Chapin is announced to deliver a lecture in Oil City on the evening of the 21st inst.

A NUMBER of unfortunate women occupied cells in the Central Station House last night. The offenses were not of a serious nature.

JOHN B. GOUGH delivered his lecture last night in Library Hall on "Will it Pay." Every available space in the hall was occupied.

A CONTEMPORARY foolishly attempts to prove that an act of Assembly can be repealed or altered by a city ordinance. "Where ignorance is bliss," &c.

YESTERDAY Deputy Mayor Nichols fined Wm. Bragg twenty-five dollars and costs for disturbing the peace and quiet of Hatch Row on Fortieth street.

MR. HANNA, of this city, who was injured in the Scrubgrass accident, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, arrived home yesterday. He is severely, but not seriously, injured.

YESTERDAY morning Deputy Mayor Nichols fined a man named Edward McCabe fifty dollars for disorderly conduct, in threatening, while drunk, to kill residents of the Sixteenth ward.

A LAD named Michael Burke was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing a coat from Kauffman & Bros.' clothing store, Twenty-sixth ward. Alderman Hoerr committed defendant for trial.

LAST night there was an alarm of fire from box 62, No. 7 Engine house, caused by the burning of a shed belonging to the pipe works of Wm. Smith & Sons, Twenty-third and Railroad streets. The loss was about $400. No insurance.

THERE were forty-two common cases before the Mayor yesterday morning. John Adams was fined fifty dollars for disorderly conduct, and in default of payment was sent up for ninety days. James Hutchinson, for the same offense, was committed for thirty days.

AN unsuccessful effort was made at the meeting of the Central Board of Education, yesterday, to have the principals of schools make oath or affirmation to the number of days the teachers in the several schools were on duty before the pay rolls are made out.

REV. WM. GREENOUGH, formerly of the Fourth Presbyterian church of this city, but now pastor of the Cohocksink Presbyterian congregation of Philadelphia, preached his second sermon in that city, on Sabbath morning last, in the presence of a large assemblage. The sermon was reported in the Philadelphia *Press* of the following morning.

ABOUT ten o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered in the smoke house attached to the residence of Joseph Keeling, in the Twenty-seventh ward, on the hill side above Twelfth street, which was entirely consumed, together with a quantity of meat, which was being cured. The loss will not exceed $800, which is covered by insurance.

YESTERDAY morning James McKain, living at the corner of Third avenue and Ross street, met with a very serious accident. He was going down into his cellar with a lighted lamp when, in some manner, he lost his footing and fell. In his fall the lamp was broken and the burning oil was scattered over him. Before the fire could be extinguished he was badly burned about his body and limbs.

THE third Select Social of the Minerva Club, which was organized some four years ago, will be held in Turner Hall on to-morrow evening. Arrangements have been perfected for an highly enjoyable evening's entertainment. The music will be furnished by the Great Western Band. In the hands of Messrs. Wm. Schrimer, Jno. Robitzer, R. F. Mayer, Fred. Dittler and others, the entertainment cannot but prove a success.

MR. D. I. K. RINE, as will be remembered, some time ago connected himself with the M. E. Church at Braddock's Fields, on probation, and was afterward admitted as a full member. By the advice of some of the leading ministers of the Methodist (Protestant) Church, of which he was formerly a member, he decided to go back into his old fold, and has joined the Third Methodist Church on certificate. At a recent meeting of the Quarterly Conference of that Church he was also admitted as a member of that body.

The Bank of Industry.

The card of this reliable institution, including the names of its officers and directors, appears in another column this morning. Although the bank has been in existence but a short time, it is firmly established, and bids fair soon to take rank among the foremost of our successful and prosperous financial institutions. The officers and directors will be immediately recognized as well known and prominent business men who have the ability, integrity and other qualifications requisite for fulfilling the important trust of managing the affairs of the bank for the best interests of its stockholders and depositors. The Bank of Industry is founded on the individual liability plan—an important feature to any who may become depositors.

The Academy of Music

Was again crowded last night, and the audience were, as usual, delighted with the performance given by Prof. Martino and Miss Gertie Florence. The entertainment is one of the very best of the kind ever given in this city. The Professor's tricks and illusions, many of which are entirely new, are of a mysterious and startling character. His feats of ventriloquism are unsurpassed, and caused considerable merriment. One hundred and fifty presents are impartially distributed among the audience each evening. But aside from this, the performance given is well worth the money, and should be witnessed by all.

Tell me ye modern minds

Of scientific lore,
Is there no sewing machine
The ladies all adore?
Is there none better than all the rest,
That never misses stitches,
Or fails in any test?

The grey old seer replied,
Yes; humanity is blest—
I long have tried the Singer,
And know it is the best.

R. STRAW & Co., No. 10 Sixth street.

The American,

while it possesses all the qualifications of other first class shuttle family sewing machines has combined the overseaming and button hole, which places it foremost among family sewing machines, not only for its combination but for its simplicity and rapidity with which it can be changed from one kind of work to another. For sale by Jas. Espy, No. 178 Liberty street.

R. E. Breed & Co.,

No. 100 Wood street, give you more for your money than any other house in their line in the city. Fine China Dinner Sets, Tea Sets and Toilet Sets, cheap. Fine Bohemian Crystal Table Ware, cheap. Fine Bohemian Decorated Vases, &c., cheap.

Banner and All Other Brands of Smoking Tobacco

For sale cheap, at H. Gautschi & Co.'s, 51 Market street.

The Ground Hog Theory

Deserves but little consideration in comparison with the recent arrivals of cigars and tobacco at the wholesale establishment of T. J. Wallace, 31 Sixth street (formerly St. Clair.) His assortment of Louisville and Virginia Tobaccos are so complete as to meet the wants of all city and country merchants, and his thousands of cigars of all grades offer rare inducements to buyers. A full line of smoking tobaccos and pipes can always be had at this establishment.

The Sale of Seats

For Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's lecture on "Manhood and Money," to be delivered at Library Hall on Tuesday evening next, will commence at the music store of H. Kleber & Bro, No. 122 Wood street, on to-morrow (Thursday) morning. There will no doubt be lively competition for the desirable seats, as all are anxious to hear this gifted pulpit orator and celebrated lecturer.

The Anderson Sash Balance

Has proved its efficiency by actual test. It is one of the most complete inventions of the age. It answers every purpose of a sash balance, and is so simple that it can be used on any window and adjusted by any mechanic. It can be put in the place of the old balances without any change in the window frame. It is very simple, and not liable to get out of order. It is just what has long been needed. Look at it working, at No. 70 Smithfield street.

TESTIMONY

From Residents of

PITTSBURGH

AND VICINITY,

CURED BY INHALATION

By Dr. Jas. A. Hunter.

TESTIMONIALS FROM PATIENTS.

PITTSBURGH, PA., February 3, 1873.

My health has been failing for some time, and several months since I became convinced that my lungs were extensively and seriously diseased. All the distressing symptoms of advanced consumption, such as loss of color, strength and flesh, night sweats, hectic fever, short and difficult breathing, etc., had appeared.

I went to several physicians of this city and took some of the popular remedies for this complaint, but failed to obtain any relief, and I felt that my time for this world was short.

In this condition I consulted Dr. Hunter, and, although he did not speak very encouragingly, I placed myself under his care and used his inhaling instrument.

I have rapidly improved from the hour I went under his treatment, much of my strength and color has returned, and I feel that at this rate I shall soon be as well as ever.

I believe that a statement of these facts is not only due to Dr. Hunter, but also the many who are suffering as I have been. I have the utmost confidence in his skill, and believe his method of treating diseases of the lungs is the only true one.

DAVID MITCHELL,
Gardener for Miss R. B. Shields, Leetsdale, Penna.

Two Cases of Consumption Cured by Inhalation.

Two cases of the cure of Consumption by Dr. Hunter's system of treatment having come to my knowledge, and knowing him personally, and believing him to be a skillful and successful physician, I take great pleasure in testifying to these facts.

JAS. D. BROOKS,
No. 3 Arthur's Row,
Wylie avenue.

Pittsburgh, Pa., February 3, 1873.

Dr. Hunter's Office

Is located at No. 256 Penn street, where he can be consulted upon all diseases of the THROAT, LUNGS, HEART, NASAL CAVITIES and EARS, embracing *Chronic Catarrh, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Heart Affections, Deafness, Noises* in and *Discharges* from the *Ears*, to which class of ailments he devotes his attention *exclusively*.

Many years of active experience in this department of medical practice has enabled Dr. Hunter to acquire superior skill and establish MEDICATED INHALATION upon a scientific and successful basis.

The Best Wagons

In use are the city, farm and plantation iron axle and iron axle thimble skein wagons, manufactured by C. Coleman & Son, proprietors of the Duquesne wagon works, Nos. 16 and 19 (inclusive) Marion avenue, near the soldiers' monument, Allegheny city. The same firm manufacture every description of spring wagons, carts, wheelbarrows, etc, and furnish a quality of work that cannot be surpassed by any similar establishment in the country. Messrs. Coleman & Son have in store, ready for use 400,000 feet of dry lumber, and all their stock is thoroughly seasoned before being worked. Repairing is promptly done at the works. ws&*

The Latest and Best.

Of the numerous sewing machine agencies in this city the Domestic was the last one opened. The machine itself was not introduced until long after other machines had been brought before the public. The inventor, however, possessed the obvious advantage of knowing the defects of the older machines, and how well he improved his opportunity is apparent to all who have compared the Domestic with the machines which preceded it in the public favor. All the improvements that have been made since the first sewing machine appeared are embraced in it. The "light running" Domestic should be seen in operation by every lady who expects to become the possessor of a sewing machine. Call at No. 24 sixth street for that purpose.

Purdon's Digest

of the
Laws of Pennsylvania,
New edition.
Brought up to the present time.
Two volumes. Price, $15 00.
For sale by
S. A. Clarke & Co.,
115 Wood street.

"The Aldine."

This illustrated monthly journal universally admitted to be the handsomest paper in the world offers as premiums to its subscribers for 1873 a pair of beautiful oil chromos, entitled the "Village Belle" and "Crossing the Moor," sizes 14x20. Subscriptions will be received by the general agent, H. B. Williams, 97 Fifth avenue extension, or can be obtained of the soliciting agent.

Bargains in Tobacco and Cigars.

Wishing to close out our entire stock of tobacco and cigars, consisting of the best brands of Louisville and Virginia tobacco, also an immense stock of all the most popular brands of cigars, before removing to our new store, we have greatly reduced our prices, and dealers will save from twenty to twenty-five per cent. by examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Call and see for yourselves. H. Gautschi & Co., 51 Market street.

The Right Place,

100 Wood street, R. E. Breed & Co.'s,
To buy fine vases and China ware,
Shades of all kinds for wax flowers,
Decorated toilet, tea and dinner sets.

As the Purchase of a Sewing Machine

Is or may be an act for a life time, care should be taken in selecting one that time and use have proven to be the best. Time tries all things. Use only furishes the final test! Opinions of the skillful may be of value, but time is needed to confirm them. While the Singer Sewing Machine Company has given the public the best fruits of inventive genius, it has guarded it from a multitude of traps. Attachments have been added for various purposes, but it has kept free from all useless complications. Simplicity of parts, and adaptability to the widest range of work, has been the constant aim. Instead of boasting of a number of useless stitches and movements, it claims to make but one kind of stitch, and that with the fewest movements possible. Hence the machine may run constantly for twenty years or a lifetime, and work just as well as when new. R. Straw & Co., General Agents, No. 10 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Singer

Sewing Machine is sold at $10,00 per month and warranted for three years. Our interest not being second to that of the purchaser we spare neither pains nor expense until the machines are thoroughly understood and used successfully. R. Straw & Co., No. 10, Sixth street.

DIED:

BAKER—Tuesday, February 11th, 1873, at the residence of her son-in-law, Captain B. S. Wood, Port Perry, Pa., Mrs. MARY BAKER, in the eighty-sixth year of her age.

Funeral on arrival of steamer Elizabeth, at 11 A. M., THURSDAY. Friends invited to attend.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,

SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS. These are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption. Dr. Schenck has been in constant practice over thirty years, continually examining lungs, and knows his medicines, if properly taken, will cure consumption. His Mandrake Pills cleanse the liver and stomach; his Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food, stimulates the coating of the stomach and aids digestion; his Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter, and nature throws it off without any exertion. Prepared and for sale by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, N. E. corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, and by Druggists and Dealers generally. MWF

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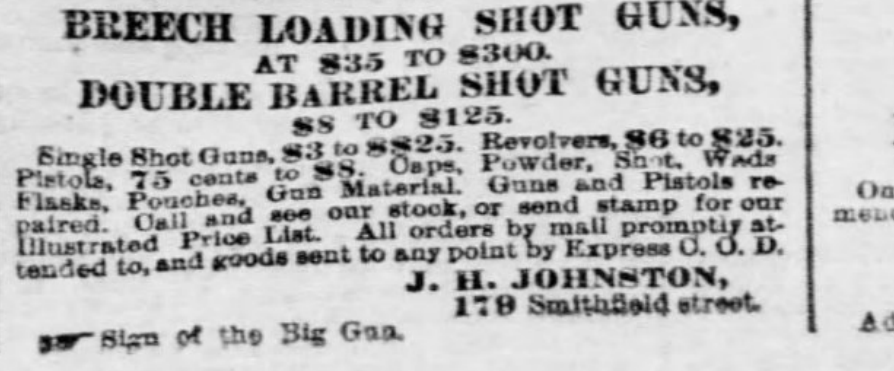

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AT $35 TO $300.
DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS,
$8 TO $125.

Single Shot Guns, $3 to $825. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material. Guns and Pistols repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our Illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express C. O. D.

J. H. JOHNSTON,
179 Smithfield street.

Sign of the Big Gun.

ADVERTISED LETTERS--Official List.

February 12, 1873—List No. 55.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for advertised letters, giving the date of the list.

If not called for within four weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES' LIST.

Alexandria H
Allsback Lizzie
Arder Kate
Bailey Mrs M
Barker Mrs Mary
Bausman Agnes
Barton C D
Berry Mrs Maggie
Black Jessie
Boges Mrs Mary
Botter W F
Bradley Mrs Mary T
Bramble Mrs L M
Boyer Marta
Bard Fredericka
Callahan Mrs F
Cain Johanna (for)
Cannon Mrs S
Catlin Maggie
Christy Mrs M
Chambers Mrs L
Clark Mrs Thos
Clyde L A
Connolly Annie
Coffee Mrs D G
Cook Mrs G H
Cozzens Terena
Councilman Sophia
Davis Mrs Eliza
Dering H L
Delacey Mrs R I
Donnelly Mrs M
Doersh Mrs Callie
Dorass Jennie 2
Drew & Co Madam L
Dumm Mrs M J
Dyer Eliza A
Ebbert Allie
Edwards Mrs D
Emery Lizzy
Fagan Mrs Sarah
Faber Mrs Frank
Ferguson Annie M
Firman Bella
Findley Venia
Findley Nellie
Foster Mrs Mary B
Fox Mary
Furgison Mary
Gannon Mary (for)
Gavin Mrs Mary
Girnes Martha
Grinniff Mrs M
Gonsolls Amanda Eva
Goldthrop Mrs S H
Green Mary (for)
Hanlon Mrs K (for)
Hanley Rose
Harvey Cora
Haynes Angie
Harrison Mrs A C
Harris Mrs Maline
Hemmes Sophia
Herley Rosey
Hensmer Cathne
Howard Mrs Clara
Howard Eva
Hohman Mary
Horney Rose
Hunter Mollie
Hurlburt Mrs W L
Irwin Julia
Jacobs Bella
Jolly Mary (for)
Joys Mrs Rossana
Jones Mrs Susan
Johnston Nannie
Johnston Lide
Johnston Mrs F (for)
Johnston Mrs E R
Johnston Lida
Johnston Mrs H M
Kain Mrs Mary J
Koch Sofa
Karman Mrs M
Kerna Elizabeth
Kehill Mrs B
Ketchell Mrs F M
Kennedy Kate
King Mrs Rebecca
King Annabella 2
King Margt
King A
Kingsley Mrs R R
Klinefelter Mrs L
Knawer M
Kunze Tillie
Lane Mrs J D
Lorell Kate C
Loxterman Ellen
Logan Edna 2
Logan Ellen
Lupper Allie
Lutton Mary
May Emma
Maxwell Kate E
Mainhart Mrs M
Manley Fannie
Mattich Mrs Mary
Melville Nettie M
Miller Mrs Jno R
Mills Mary
Millesack Ollie
Mitchel Mary
Moore Mrs L L
Murray Mrs
Muller Lilly
McCarthy Mary
McGann Mrs Jane
McCleary Elizabth
McCafferty J (for)
McDowell Mary C
McKenna Mrs C
McKee Mrs
McKinley Mrs A
Neel Lizzy
Neilson Mollie B
Noonan Agnes
Ott Pauline and Eliza
Palmer Marcissas
Paddock Mrs
Paternella Maria
Petrie Flora
Parks Mrs Mary E
Pickering Bella 2
Pier Mrs
Powers Louisa M
Poland Mrs Major
Pardon Mrs M E
Ramsey Mrs Will
Reed Gertie
Rea Mrs Dr
Rhine Mrs Mary
Richmond Mrs J B or S
Ronalds Cush
Robinson Mrs R
Reese Maggie
Ryley Kate
Ryan Sallie E
Saladia Mrs M
Sandy Dorcas E
Schofflin Mrs Mary
Scandlin M (for)
Seaman Mrs E
Sherer Mrs Elizbth
Shaw Sadie
Smith Bertie
Smith Fanny
Snyder Mrs Eliza
Slain Libby B
Squire Mrs Margt
Stewart Carrie
Stout Elizbth Jane
Stover Ruth
Sweeny Mrs Margt
Sweeny Mollie
Thomas Maggie
Thaw Mrs Jas H
Toole Bridget
Tyson Lucy A
Walter Mrs Jno T
Wagner Catharine
Wonderlick Mrs C
Wearving Mrs K
Wiclon Mrs S
Wright Lillie K
Young Mrs Agnes

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

WEDNESDAY, February 12, 1873.

Adams K G 2
Ackerman Henry
Adayer P
Allenbaugh I B
Akess Geo I
Anderson Jno C
Anthony Henry R
Anthony A D
Asdale Wilson
Arnold I B
Arnold Saml
Arnold D H
Atkinson Chas C
Bailey Thos
Bailey D H
Bauer Jacob
Back Thos
Baird L
Bartel J L
Balman Geo P
Baker Jno
Baker Peter
Baker Wm
Baker Jno L
Baker A
Bartrand M
Barker Dr
Barker Maj Jno K
Barrett John F
Barton I D
Barclay John
Benney Chas
Beach P K
Bell John
Beazer C & Co
Bennett G
Bennett Chas S
Bedde A
Beggs I P
Berry W
Bickel David
Birche Thos
Bissell Geo & Co
Biter Jos
Bitzle Wm
Bigger Mathew
Blinn Wm
Black A H
Bolland S
Boon Squire
Borker Jno E
Bowers S T
Boner & Haitmaer
Bowler J B
Bower Jno
Boyd Jas
Brown G 2
Brown F A B (for)
Brown T
Brill Julius
Bresons E H
Bremfoerder H & Co
Bradshaw Oscar
Bromwell Prof J H
Brady Pat
Brannan E D 2
Brannan Jno
Burnett Geo H & Bro
Bush Jno A
Butler Jas
Burns J E 2
Burket J M
Campbell Byron
Caldwell A 2
Carter Thos
Carney M
Carson W D
Cavner D
Carroll John 2
Chambers John (for)
Charlton C P 2
Chostborn C H
Chessmann Harry
Check H M
Coulter Jas C
Clark Jas
Clark D S
Clark & Smith
Clark Geo W
Cook C C
Cook Jas
Cooper C A
Cooper Maj Jas H
Cochran John
Cole J T
Corrigan Pat
Connel Thos
Condery E M
Coomes T T 2
Connelly M R 2
Connelly Wm
Connelly J H
Cottingham H
Crandall A L
Cribbes Jno R
Cravener Geo
Croslan J D
Craig Jos
Craig C
Crumbacker D
Curch Saml
Curling, Robinson & Co
Cunningham H M
Cupples Wm
Dante & Delonee
Dain Thos
Darey Jno N
Darrah A C
Daylman A & Co
Davser Horace
Davis R B
Davis H 2
Davis L L
Davis, Drake & Co
Davis David
Davis Robt
Davison Thos J
Davison E
Denning Albert
Dammy H C
Dering S H
Denniston L C
Dermond & Co
Deibuch E & S
Devine Neal (for)
Dennix Wm
Devlin Jos
Dickson C K
Dickson Alex (for)
Diston Mr
Dillon Wm J
Doe John J
Doughty Jas
Douglass Jefferson
Douze Jerome
Dudjson Jason
Dunning Wm
Duncan Wm & Co
Dustin Capt S
Duggin H C
Eaton Geo T
Earle J
Easton Jas
Earnest John F
Eckles D J
Elliott H A
Emmel Ludwig
Emerson Jas E
Embleton Jno
English Pat
Euwer D & Son
Eversmann J F
Everson T B
Ewing Geo B
Fairchild J F
Farrell Jacob
Farrell Timothy
Farlene F F
Fellam Johnson
Ferguson Sammie (for) 2
Ferguson E G
Fitch Cyrus
Finegan Phillip
Fisher, Thomas & Co
Fletcher Nat
Floyd Jas
Fox P
Fox Henry
Fox Geo
Foster Jno
Forgey Cap Wm N
Fries Adolph
Freshwater Geo
Fugbr Frank
Garing Curtis
Garner W F
Gallagher Wm
Gallagher Chas
Gayton H & Bro
Geotman Chas P
Geis Jno J
Gesbing Henry
Gettlemen Harry J
Gerdes F W
Gillmartin Jno
Gibbons H O
Gibbons Henry
Giles Robert S
Gillespie J W
Glanvelles J W T (for)
Glover Wm Jno
Goldstein S
Goever Hugby
Gorden Chas
Gordon Jno T
Goldsmith Jno
Ginn Jas M
Grim J M
Gray I B
Gromones Peters
Griffin Dennis
Gresmeyer Geo
Gross H J L
Grayson Jno
Granneder Jos
Graff Jno
Graff Ed
Guirey Maurice
Halsey Rev Dr D
Hanway Casmer
Hamilton Albert
Hamilton J F
Hamilton R E
Hart Wm
Hartwell & Myers
Hardy Saml
Hartman H
Hartman Jas L
Harley Jno (for)
Hartsock David
Hartley Roger (fr)
Hartman M 2
Harvey Allen (for)
Harvey Jno (for)
Harrison L T 2
Harper Geo
Hanser E L
Harris D C (for) 2
Harris C
Harris W
Harris & Co R S
Harris K 2
Hartner M H
Hayworth Walker
Hatheway G
Hatch J P
Haworth & Co Jno
Hauster Jacob
Hatcher & Co J
Hastings Wm
Hastings A 2
Haywood G 2
Heusborough E
Hendricks Jno
Hensel P
Hellick Geo
Henmueller Jno
Heitman H 2
Henry Jno
Hendley Jno
Henderson Robt
Henderson J H
Herrod G (for)
Hickey W B
Hiplois Saml
Highdaymiller C
Higgins Ed
Hitchings Richd
Hitchcock S
Hickman Jas A
Hoebs L (for)
Hoffman J A
Holdeman P
Hood Thos
Hood J R
Holt Jas
Hoban Jas (for)
Horn Fred
Hubbard & Lord
Hubbard & Long
Hutchinson E L
Hughes T F
Hubbart W L
Hunter M E 2
Huntington P
Hurley A Jr
Hyde D B 2
Igstaedeer Bernd
Ingells A
Irwin D K
Jacobs G W
Jaeserman J P
Jaquith W T 2
Jackson & Son Jas
Jennings Jno
Jenkins Jno
Jenkins M L
Jeffcott Jesse (for)
Joerris Jno
Jones M W
Johnston C A
Johnston Howard
Johnston Rev A
Johnston Saml
Johnston J W
Johnston E T
Johnston Jno
Johnston J B
Karnan Mr
Kaufman And
Keeling & Co J 2
Keyser M
Kean & Keller
Kearney Henry
Keiftin Lorenzo
Kemp J C
Kehler Chas
Kern Bernd
Keich M
Keoffer & Co S
Keefe Pat
Kennedy S M
Kennedy h J
Kerr W C
Kinlin Jas
King T M
King Marlon
Kite Thos
Klein Philip
Klinefelter Jacob
Knox J R
Koch Arnold
Kolp D C
Kopstzsch C F
Kricle Heinrich
Kyle Jno C
Kurzel Michl
Lageman W H
Laird D L
Laird Jno L Jr
Lacey Jas
Laster Geo
Lawrence M (for)
Lard C E
Laughlin Benj
Learn Jer (for)
Levis A Q
Leverman C W
Lea Jas W 2
Leonard Jno
Leisser Mr
Leek W J
Lewis Berger
[illegible]
Leod M M
Leonard & Ernest
Leach R T
Lieumont L L
Liggett F
Lincoln W E
Lindof Jno
Lipp Jno
Linghead M B
Lightcap Saml
Lindoyr Jno
Loup Geo
Lowlitta Nicola
Lord Chas E
Levett Wm
Lowery Bennett cark of Clayton Bird
Lowry Jno
Ludwig E D
Luker J
Lutze D
Luskett Thos
Lyon A
Lyon And 2
Maclaughlin Ed J (for) 2
Mahoney Dan
Magee & Hawkins
Maier Chris
Manderson S B
Maginnes Capt W
Maitland T D
Mascher Christ
Mast Wm
Markley T W (for)
Markley C A
Marggraf Ferd
Mason Maj T S
Mason R G
Mason R C
Margouski S
Martin Addison
Martin David
Martin Rich
Martin Gilbert
Marshall Mart
Meaneh Danl
Menges Jas
Mettenger A D
Medunah Michl
Meinhardt Henry
Mesettre Jno
Meurer Wm
Menka Harmier
Mead & Brown
Merrill Jas S
Merhold Henry
Mercer H (towboat Blue Lodge)
Milligan J D
Milliken & Co J
Mierch Chas
Miller & Son J
Miller Mr
Miller Ed
Miller F C
Monfort Wm 2
Moffitt Jas
Morgan Jas
Monday Pat
Morrison Lewis
Moore D
Moore Wm
Moore Rev J
Morrison M
Murphy G W
Muffy J R
Mussman F
Musser J B
Musclar Christ 2
Murdock W & J
Murdock W T
Myer Jno
McAnally Bernd
McAri Jas
McBride E D
McCanaghar Jas
McCandless Wm
McCarty Jno
McCleary D
McCaffrey Jas
McClure Abcial
McClure G L
McCord J & W
McCreary J B
McCreary Andy
McCray Jacob
McCollom & Kennedy
McCormick F
McCormick J S
McCormick F S
McConnell A J
McCune Wm
McCune Jno D
McDaniels & Co
McDonald Ed
McElfresh A
McGaven Jas (for)
McGare W M
McGonegal A M
McGrath Thos
McKee J P
McKee R B
McKeever Pat
McKellen & Kennedy
McLane & Co J B
McMahon J M
McMahon Jno
McMasters Aud
McManis Jno
McManis Peter
McMillin Seth A
McMillin Seth F
McNeeley Geo
McNamara Thos
McNamee Jno
McShane Leo
Nanze Jno
Nelson S D
Neal Hugh
Nible Jno R
Niland Jno
Nicholas Isaac
Owens Geo
O'Donnell Pat
O'Neal P J
O'Neal Hugh
O'Neal M C
Palm Wm
Parker H J
Parler Wm (for)
Paull Jos
Page Charley K
Patterson Thos
Peebles M W
Pemnan Peter
Percey B
Pepperday Thos
Phillips Jonan'n, 2
Pick Jno
Plattenberg Jos, 2
Poorman J K
Pollic Wm
Pool Chas A
Porstaer Samuel
Powe Geo
Price L 2
Price S C
Pratt Frank H
Pridgeon Johnst'n
Pube Jno
Quinn Jno (for)
Rancel P
Ramsey, Warner & Co
Ramsey & Thompson
Ramsey J B
Ramsey & Bro
Reber Geo R
Reier H J
Reppert & Sons J
Renoff Capt Thos
Rees Geo
Rees Jno H (for)
Rhodes Jno
Rigley & Poners
Riggs Dr D M
Richards Mr (for)
Richards Jno W
Richards Capt L B
Richards Geo
Roadaletter Geo
Robjohns F R (for)
Robbins, Linn & Co
Roberts Samuel S
Roberts Geo
Roberts Ed D
Rolston Wm
Roback Dr
Rourke T
Robinson Chas
Robinson J B
Robinson H J
Robinson Mast J B
Robinson Jno
Runnett Wilson
Ryan P W
Sayes Henry A
Sarter G
Sample Dr J
Scanlon Thos F
Scott Wm, 2
Scott David
Scott & Co
Schaob Theo
Schomger Wenzel
Schimdt Jno
Schuster Jno
Scarsborough H E
Schwarberg & Co
Schrankel And
Selmaie W
Searle Jacob
Seibert E J
Seibert H J
Seipel Rev A H
Seeger E
Shipley Dorcas E
Sheridan Pat (for)
Sheffler A H, 2
Shrueburg Watt
Shuntz & Wetzel 2
Shaw Jas
Shaw Samuel
Shurz & Co
Shaffer J B
Shater L
Sherred & Co W D
Sherman H E
Sintson Charity
Siedle G
Simpson B
Simpson Chas
Sikora Albert
Sich Ottilie
Siebner Marx
Sinclair Wm B
Skiles S P
Slater Jno
Slater Jno T
Smithson Harry B
Smith Frank S
Smith Major L W
Smith, Wells & Co
Smith, Hart & Co
Smith W M
Smith & Co J T
Smith Hernia
Smith Rev S H C
Smith Capt T W
Smith, Dawson & Porter
Soffell Jacob
Secker Geo
Spruce G
Sproull Thos
Spicer Jno
Sprattley Alex
Sprrl & Glenn
Speer J & T
Steen & Co M
Steele & Worth
Stewart Wm H
Stewart Geo W
Stewart Chas
Stevenson Robt
Stevenson & Cartright
Stoiaer R A
Stone W B
Strickler E W
Stolger C, 2
Swanson J A
Suckfall Jno
Sanson R
Sykes A B
Tann Wm
Tate Wm
Teebeh Tno
Telesson Jno
Terrance Jno
Templeton E, 2
Taylor Howard J
Theatre Henry
Thomas Jno H
Thomas G F
Thompson Jas A
Thompson, McFarland & Co
Thompson Wm R
Thompson S S
Thompson Harry
Tolson Martin
Torner Jr Jacob
Todd Wilbert
Traxler J B
Tucker M G
Upjohn Jr Aaron
Updegraff D
Underwood A
Vanduzan A J
Vogel Ferdinand
Victeron Joo H
Varrsuss J T
Waden Wash
Waldoon Eugene
Wanner Jacob
Walsh J P
Walsh Michael
Wallace Jas H
Wallace Jas
Watt J S
Watters Thos
Warren H (col)
Ward Jno, 2
Ward Robt
Watson Jno
Watson Jas, 2
Watson Jas H
Wenzell C
Weston S J
Wever J L
Weide P W
Weaver Roderick
Weaver & Co S D
Wegner A
Weckmann Frank
Weiner J W
Witherspoon Rev J W
Wishart Capt
Witlock J
Williamson E C
Wilkerson M J
Wheeler Jr F A
Wattworth Robt
Whitewhall & Co
Wilson H
Wilson A E
Wilson M H
Williams E
Williams A P
Woller Ferdinand
Wormland J
Wood S S
Wood R
Wright J W, 2
Wright Ephraim
Young J (farmer)
Young Chas W
Young G
Young Jno A
Yost J H
Yarter G
Zarniecki E
Zambroski Dr N

VARIETY.

Manager of Tony Denier Co
Powellton Coal and Iron Co
Hannah's Patent Wash Manf'g Co
Excelsior Bolt Wks
Treas Pittsgh Club
Iron City Lodge A R A
Agent Ætna Sewing Machine Co, 387 Penn Street

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

LECTURES.

LIBRARY HALL.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB.'Y 18,

THE NOTED CLERGYMAN,

HENRY WARD BEECHER,

OF BROOKLYN, WILL LECTURE ON

"MANHOOD AND MONEY."

ADMISSION.........$1 00.
TICKETS WITH SECURED SEAT......... 1 50.

The Sale of Seats will take place at H. Kleber & Bro.'s Music Store, No. 122 Wood street, commencing on THURSDAY MORNING, the 13th inst., at 9 o'clock.

FREE LECTURE,

AT THE ROOMS OF THE

Young Men's Christian Association,

BY

Rev. S. F. Scovel,

On THURSDAY EVENING, February 13th, commencing at 8 o'clock.

Subject—"TRAVEL."

Admission free to all.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD.................Managers.

LAST WEEK OF

MAGGIE MITCHELL,

SUPPORTED BY

L. R. Shewell and John A. Ellsler.

THIS EVENING—

FANCHON,

THE CRICKET.

FRED. AIMS'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATER.

FRED. AIMS.................Lessee and Manager.
FITZ SIMMONS..........Stage Manager and Advertiser.

Joyous Wednesday Matinee 2:30 P. M.

Entire Matthews Family and Arthur Gregory, three Ærial Ladder Feats; D'Atalie Troupe, D'Atalie, Iron Jaw, M'lle. Angella, Female Samson, Zephyr and Fragile, Infant Wonders; Great Charley Howard, Lea Delmay, Lizzie La Grange, J. T. Kelly, Tilly Frostags, Mike Kanane.

Wednesday and Saturday Matinee, 2:30 P. M.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER,

PENN STREET, NEAR SIXTH.

R. GARDNER & TRIMBLE.......Lessees and Proprietors.

NO END TO OUR ATTRACTIONS.

TO-NIGHT—The Champion Bone Soloist Geo White, Manchester and Jennings, Reynolds and Romer, Helena Smith, the Victorellis Billy Carter, &c., &c., and the new drama called

BEFORE AND AFTER THE WAR.

Ladies' Matinee every Wednesday and Saturday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY,

Commencing on Monday, February 10,

FIRST APPEARANCE IN THIS CITY OF

PROF. MARTINO,

THE GREATEST ILLUSIONIST AND VENTRILOQUIST ON EARTH,

ASSISTED BY

Miss GERTIE FLORENCE,

The Great Second Sight Reader, who will appear each evening in some of the most beautiful illusions that the mind can conceive. Also,

MISS ARZENA ARMOND,

The Young and Talented Vocalist and Pianist.

150 Presents Distributed Among the Audience Every Evening.

Admission—Parquette and Dress Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents; Family Tickets admitting 5 persons to Gallery, $1 00.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance commences at 8 o'clock.

CHAS. FORBES, Manager and Proprietor.
G. H. TWOMBLY, General Agent.

Excelsior Hall Allegheny.

Positively Two Days Only, Wednesday and Thursday, February 12th and 13th.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY—AFTERNOON at 3, EVENING at 7:45. Doors open at 2 and at 7.

SYLVESTER BLEEKER.................Manager.

The Great Original and Renowned

GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE,

COMMODORE NUTT AND

MISS MINNIE WARREN,

Just returned to America, after a Three Years' Tour Around the World, will appear in a variety of Fascinating Performances. New and Elegant Costumes, Magnificent Diamonds, &c.

POPULAR PRICES:

Admission only.........25 Cents.
Children under 10 Years.........15 Cents.
A Few Front Seats.........50 Cents.
Children under 10, to Front Seats.........25 Cents.

Will appear at Masonic Hall, Pittsburgh, February 14th and 15th.

GEO. MITCHELL, Agent.

YOUNG FOLKS' FAIR,

OPEN EVERY EVENING,

For a Few Weeks, at 51 Fifth Avenue,

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DANCING EVERY EVENING.

ST. BRIDGET'S CHURCH FAIR,

OPEN EVERY EVENING

In Basement of Church. Concert and Dramatic Entertainment EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING. Admission as usual. tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

Rolling Mill

AND

NAIL FACTORY.

Having decided to give our undivided attention to the Manufacture of Pig Metal and Railroad Iron, we offer for sale our EAGLE ROLLING MILLS, consisting of

One Eight inch Train;
One Ten inch Train;
One Fourteen inch Train, (Bar Mill);
One Sixteen inch, three high, (Bar Mill);
One Eighteen inch Nail Train;
Two Muck Trains;
Two Rotary Squeezers;
Thirty Puddling Furnaces, single
One Puddling Furnace, double;
Seven Heating Furnaces;
Ore Mill, complete;
Forty-two Nail Machines, in perfect order;
Two Splice Bar Punches;
Shears, Lathes,
Steam Pumps, &c., &c.

This Property is very favorably located for Manufacturing Iron economically—contains 5 Acres 7¾ Perches, fronting on the Ohio River four hundred and thirty-one feet.

The above will be sold upon reasonable terms.

JAMES WOOD & CO.

REAL ESTATE

For Sale or Exchange

FOR CITY PROPERTY

ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE, AT BRADDOCKS, three minutes' walk from Pennsylvania Railroad Station, containing 10 Rooms, Marble Mantels in Parlor and Dining Room, front and back Portico, good Cellar under the entire House. Lot 225 feet front by 230 in depth, planted in bearing Fruit Trees.

ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE near the above Property, containing 7 Rooms, Marble Mantel in Parlor, front and back Portico, good dry Cellar. Lot 225 feet front by 210 in depth, planted in bearing Fruit rees.

The above Property is very desirable for Country Residences, being on the high ground on the north side of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Beautiful view of the Monongahela river from both properties.

INQUIRE OF

John A. Carothers,

108 FOURTH AVENUE,
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OIL LANDS, WELLS AND LEASES ON COMMISSION.

Wanted to Buy, Second-hand Rigs for Cash.

For Sale—Several Producing Wells.

Address Box 333, Parker, Pa.

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One Fine New Brick House,

ON ROUP STREET,

A few minutes' walk from Station, containing 10 Rooms, Bath Room, Marble Mantels, Gas, City Water, and all Modern Improvements. Lot about 50 feet front by 180 feet in depth.

TERMS—One-third cash, remainder in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. Possession given April 1, 1873. Inquire of

JAMES MELDRUM,
409 Liberty street, fourth story, or to
M. O'HARA,
Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE.

The Masonic Hall,

Chestnut street, between Seventh and Eighth sts.,
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The valuable and eligibly located property—Hall and Lot of Ground 101 feet on Chestnut street, and in depth 178 feet to Jayne street, with Sub-cellars, Fire proof to second story, Brown Stone Front of a beautiful Gothic design of architecture. The first floor is divided into four stores extending the entire depth of the building to Jayne street, permanently occupied.

The Building is so constructed that, with comparatively small expense, it can be adapted for a variety of purposes, such as a Place of Amusement, Hotel or Public Offices which would yield a large revenue. Bids or offers from parties desiring to purchase will be received on or before the 1st of March, by either of the undersigned members of the Finance Committee of the R. W. G. L. of F. and A. M. of Pennsylvania.

John C. Yeager, No. 257 North Third street, Phila.
James Herdman, No. 105 Woood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Conrad B. Day, No. 38 North Third street, Phila.
E. Harper Jeffries, No. 138 North Water street.
William H. Eagle, Marietta, Lancaster county, Pa., or
Charles H. Kingston, Secretary of the Committee, Masonic Hall.

Bids subject to the approval of the Grand Lodge.

JOHN STEWART.........ROBT. H. PATTERSON

Robt. H. Patterson & Co.,

LIVERY, SALE

AND

COMMISSION STABLES,

Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Auction Sales Saturday, 10 o'clock A. M.